The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 158. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Be careful of sunstroke.

—Dom Pedro's weekly bills amount to 2,200.

—That's right, Mr. Blaine; your health first, business afterward.

—General Thomas Ewing says: "Hayes can beat him without sitting upright."

—That's a poor showing for Little Rhody. Only sixty per cent of her children attend school.

—"Here now, none of your slack," as the potato bug remarked when a Jersey farmer came at him the other day with a handful of lime.

—The Steubenville *Gazette*—a staunch old Democratic authority—is on the list against Tilden, and announces its purpose in an emphatic style.

—The best joke of the season according to the *Herald* was William E. Dodge's dispatch to the Democratic Convention asking it to pronounce against whisky.

—The price of crow has advanced, owing to the enormous demand from Democratic papers which could never support Tilden, nor argue in favor of hard money.

—The latest bond forgers are in a good way of going to the Penitentiary. The evidence adduced shows that the rogues succeeded in victimizing several trusting people, and will probably secure the forgers a safe retreat for some years.

—Put away the little foghorn
Through which B'allan used to spout;
He'll never on earth need it—
Sammy Tilden's laid him out.
Gone to meet the rag-baby.

—Many large colleges have selected the present week for commencements or preliminary exercises. The depression in business circles has not seriously affected the colleges, and some of them report an unusually long list of graduates.

—Madame Janauschek's many admirers in this country will be glad to learn that she has made her imprint on London. Her genius carried her through there, the critics admit. Mapleson has engaged her for a tour of England, Ireland and Scotland.

—Eight rabid dogs were shot by the police in New York on Tuesday. Whatever the doctors may say, hydrophobia does seem to prevail more in hot than in cold weather, and people should give an extra wide berth to suspicious looking dogs in such seasons.

—The deposition of the Archbishop of Cologne by the secular power will impart renewed bitterness to the conflict between Church and State in Germany. This grave step indicates that Prince Bismarck is not to be diverted by the disturbed state of Europe from his cherished policy.

—Dr. H. A. Reynolds is a remarkably successful temperance agitator in New England. He claims to have induced 31,000 persons to sign the pledge within two years. He calls cider "h—'s kindling wood," and asks converts to wear red ribbons in their button-holes as a notification that they will never have red in their noses.

—A Liverpool newspaper states that a very unusual ceremony occurred at the Stock Exchange the other day. Not a single sale had been recorded on the sale board up to the time at which the morning prices are made up; and the members and the Stock Exchange presented their chairman, Mr. Richard Withers, J.P., with a pair of white gloves, expressing their wish that he might long be spared to preside over them. The *Times* fumily heads, this announcement: "Diminution of Crime."

—She had been fishing for trout very long and patiently without catching any, when her husband espied her and asked her what sort of flies she used. "Oh," she answered, "some nice ones that I bought in Paris on purpose." "But," exclaimed her husband, pulling out her line and looking at the hook, "these flies will never catch —— over heard of anybody fishing —— with flies of this color." "Why," replied the wife, "they are all right—they match my dress, you see."

—There is a decided falling off this season in the pleasure travel to Europe. The departures by the steamers for the month of June thus far have been at least thirty to three per cent., probably forty per cent less than for corresponding seasons of 1874 and 1875. Is it hard times or the Exposition which keeps people at home? Our natural vanity and national pride would lead to the suggestion of the latter as the cause, but truth compels the reluctant conclusion that necessity has something to do with it.

—The time-honored question, "Will lager intoxicate?" seems never to have been satisfactorily decided in the Courts. But the woman whose husband came home about o'clock in the morning from a meeting of our German fellow-citizens, called to take action on the Fourth of July celebration, and hurriedly invited her to go up on the roof of the house to witness "mosh magnificent splayvys shooting up shevery saw," is ready to testify on the subject before any judge and jury in the country.

—In the prevalence of such extremely hot weather as that of the last few days too much care cannot be exercised in the avoidance of exposure. With ordinary watchfulness there is no more risk to health than in the middle of winter, but where people are foolish enough to resort to excessive use of fluids, even so apparently harmless as ice-water, or where they select so inopportune a period for extraordinary exertion of any sort the possibly lamentable results are fairly chargeable to themselves.

—Only forty days more in which to prepare for the Fourth! There is a lively run upon the bunting market; the dealers in Chinese lanterns are as busy as bees; fireworks are being laid in by the ton; the tinsmiths are getting cannon-builders ready by the hundred dozen; the small boy is all impatience—and the prudent householder catches himself wondering whether his dwelling will be burnt down or blown up next Monday night. Let us hope no serious damage will happen anywhere—but extreme caution will be the only safeguard through the coming peril. Forewarned is forearmed.

—The last weeks of June usually bring to the city its heated term, with the mecury above 90°. Sometimes, but rarely, this torrid visitation comes earlier, as in 1846, when in the latter part of May the thermometer mounted 100°. Among recent hot summers, 1865 was remarkable, 100° being more than once reached between June 28 and July 2. The June heats of 1872 only marked 94°, in 1873, the last week of July gave 95½°, followed in August by heavy rains. June 24, 1874, the thermometer stood at 94°, June 28, 1875, at 95°. The heat of the present season has not been greater than that of previous years, and has been modified by cooling showers in the regions surrounding this city, and occasional coolness here.

—Great numbers of unemployed clerks, salesmen and other men of that class are now crowding our city and besieging our business men with their appeals for work. This of men has always been strongly represented in San Francisco, but of late their number has grown to really alarming proportions. The spread of information concerning our commercial prosperity, the long continued depression in the Eastern States and the tendency of education and society of the period, which breeds a distaste for all manual labor, have combined to produce a set of men too numerous to be employed in clerking and too helpless to shift for themselves in a State where the great demand is for vigorous labor to develop her vast resources.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—Our dispatches from Springfield, Mass., remind one of the old times, when the annual rowing match between Harvard and Yale was a notable event. The Saratoga contests have diminished the popular interest in the struggle between the two New England college crews. There is a general feeling, at least outside of New England, that Harvard and Yale, secluded from the competition of other crews, will not furnish a very brilliant display at their coming regatta; but the fact that this will virtually be another and unusually marked trial of the merits of two systems of rowing will give a certain interest to the race. Harvard has returned to the American style of work, and Yale adheres to the English stroke and general management. The oarsmen of both colleges are determined, moreover, to make good time over the course, as well as secure the victory which neither crew has been able to snatch in a larger field.

—The following prophecy, which went the rounds at the time of the Crimean war, has reappeared. For its antiquity we do not vouch, but on the contrary greatly suspect: In 1455, more than four hundred years ago, the following prophecy was made:

In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
But if the Cock and Bull unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

But look! In twice ten years again—
Let Islam know and fear—
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

This Cock and Bull story predicted the Crimean war pretty accurately, if "Bull" be taken to mean England. It is ordinarily represented by the Lion. John Bull is a nickname. The twice ten years have passed, and the signs are strong that the Cross shall wax and the Crescent wane.

The Races at Saginaw.

SAGINAW, June 29.—The first race, 2:22½ class, proved very exciting, and was hotly contested, Badger Girl winning the third, fourth and fifth heats; Cozette the first and second, Observer the third, and Money Reeves the fourth. Time 2:24, 2:24, 2:22½, 2:24 and 2:27. The second race, 2:40 class was won easily by Coaster in three straight straight heats, Belle Fairfield second, Flora D. third, Salem fourth. Time 2:30, 2:26 and 2:30. The third race, 2:30 class, was postponed on account of the darkness.

FIRST EDITION.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Work of the St. Louis Convention Completed.

Hendricks, of Indiana, Nominated for Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Convention was called to order at 10:20. The interest had evidently greatly abated, and many delegates had left their alternates. The galleries contained but few spectators. A prayer was offered by the Methodist Episcopal Bishop, Robertson.

The Chair announced the next business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Nominations for Vice President.

When Indiana was called for its nomination, the State was greeted with much enthusiasm. Indiana failing to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the Illinois delegation nominated Gov. Hendricks, when Senator McDonald, of Indiana, rose and said the candidacy of Mr. Hendricks was ended yesterday. Indiana bowed to the decision of yesterday in favor of another nominee, but they had no authority from Mr. Hendricks to accept the nomination for him to the Vice Presidency. Indiana would do its duty, but he implied doubts of the result in the State. The Convention must take the reponsibility.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, said his delegation had instructed him to say that Missouri was and the country would be a unit for Tilden and Hendricks. (Cheers.) He urged Hendricks' nomination.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, presented her united demand for Hendricks, and moved the nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Steadman, of Ohio, said his State had wanted Henry B. Payne, but they would not present him in view of the demand for Hendricks, and now seconded the motion to nominate Mr. Hendricks by acclamation.

Mr. Hardin, of Missouri, offered a resolution that it is the duty of this Convention to select for Vice President one who is the peer of the Presidential nominee, and believing Governor Hendricks is that, and that it is his duty to his party and country to serve, we hereby nominate him.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, seconded Governor Hendricks. His nomination would enable them to carry his State by 50,000.

More Confusion.

Delegate insisted on finishing the call of the roll, which proceeded amid confusion.

Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, said Hendricks was not the property of Indiana, but of the Democracy of the nation. No Democrat in the land dare refuse the nomination of this Convention, and Hendricks won't. He moved to amend the motion to suspend the rules and to nominate by acclamation. Lost.

At the end of the roll Indiana was called, when Mr. Williams rose. He said no man was authorized to say Hendricks will or won't accept. The Indiana delegation acquiesces in view of his unanimous call. (Applause.)

The Ballot.

The Chair—"Order. The Secretary will announce the result of the vote."

The Clerk then announced the vote as follows: Total number of votes cast, 730; blank, 8; total, 738, of which Mr. Hendricks received 730. Tremendous cheers and waiving of hats.

Kelly Explains.

John Kelly, of New York, rose to address the Chair. [Applause and loud cries for Kelly.] He proceeded to the platform amid cheers, and said there was no man here who worked more strenuously than himself against the nomination of Tilden because it was his earnest belief we could not carry the election with an eastern candidate. The Convention has decided otherwise, and he will abide by the decision, and none would work harder for his election. He expressed his great admiration for Hendricks, and confidence in his high and pure character. He counseled the burial of all personal opinions and concentrated effort for common victory.

The Two-thirds Rule.

Mr. Webber, of Michigan, offered a resolution recommending to future National Democratic Conventions to abolish the two-thirds rule as unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their future delegates on this question, and that attention be called to his suggestion for the next Convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Leavenworth, briefly opposed the resolution, and moved to table it.

The vote was taken by States. California voted yes; Colorado, no; Kansas, nine yeas, one nay; Nebraska, no; Nevada, five yeas, one nay; New York, no; New Jersey, yes; Oregon, two yeas, four nays; Pennsylvania, aye. The vote resulted in 359 yeas and 379 nays. So it was tabled.

The Chair now stated that the question was on the adoption of the resolution relative to the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Wallace asked a division of the question, omitting on the first vote the latter half, requesting the States to instruct their delegations on the subject. He was for the latter proposition, but not for instructions from the Convention to its successor.

The Convention refused to divide the question, and the resolution was adopted in whole.

Concluding Proceedings.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the Committee on Reception and the citizens of St. Louis, for their generous liberality to the members of this Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, offered a resolution appointing a committee, consisting of the President of the Convention and one delegate from each State, to visit the nominees and notify them of their nominations. Adopted.

After the appointment of a National Committee and votes of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Hendricks Notified of His Nomination.

The following has gone to Thos. H. Hendricks:

The Convention has nominated you by a unanimous vote for the office of Vice President of the United States. We urge your acceptance. We hope to be at your city at 5:30 to-morrow evening.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN KELLY.

After adjournment, in answer to loud calls, Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, addressed the audience, referring to the united action of all sections of the Union in the selection of candidates to head the efforts to wrench power from this Republican party.

The following, among others, are on the National Committee: John G. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; Abram L. Hewitt, of New York; John S. Roseson, of Ohio; and Alex. Campbell, of West Virginia.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Ratification meetings were held by the Democrats to-night at several points in the city. Robert H. Marr, of New Orleans, W. N. Herndon, of Texas, and others made addresses.

Gov. Hendricks and the Vice Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Gov. Hendricks, having positively declined to be a candidate for Vice President in repeated telegrams to his friends last night, will not consider the subject of the acceptance of the nomination made to-day until the return of the Indiana delegation from the Convention.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—In the Republican Convention the majority report of the Committee on Credentials came up for adoption. A vote was taken amid tremendous applause, and declared adopted. Then came a dead lock. The report was adverse to the Packard faction, throwing out several delegates that favored Packard. Numerous calls were made for the minority report, but without success.

Later in the afternoon Pinchback declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, which created great commotion and loud cries of "stamps." An attempt was made to place a "stamp" on a Packard man in the chair. A struggle took place on the stage, Stamps being thrown into the orchestra. Several fights took place on the floor, pistols being drawn on all sides, but were not used. Partial quiet having been restored, Mr. Packard made a conciliatory speech, and the Convention thereafter agreed to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine at Home.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 29.—Mr. Blaine reached his home last evening, having come through in a special car in twenty-six hours from Washington. He was very much fatigued and exhausted by the journey, and was taken immediately to his residence, not being able to stop a moment to receive the congratulations of the large number of friends that had assembled at the railway station to welcome him. He is now under the care of his family physician, and it is hoped perfect rest and quiet will soon restore him to health.

Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed. He prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write a letter. He gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

HARVARD AND YALE.

The Collegiate Sculling Race To-day.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

SPRINGFIELD, June 29.—The great race between the Yale and Harvard crews comes off to-morrow, and the excitement is rapidly getting up to fever heat. The interest in the contest is greater than in that of any previous contest, from the fact that it will likely settle the style of rowing to be hereafter adopted by the college scullers. It may inaugurate a new era in American rowing, and will establish among our students exactly the same system of rowing and race which has been in vogue among the Oxford and Cambridge University men since they first met in friendly rivalry, at Hanley, on the 10th of June, 1829.

The Course.

A nearly correct idea of the shape of this track may be formed by taking the letter S by the ends and pulling them out until it begins to look quite attenuated, the top half indeed unbending almost entirely. This top, or the start, will be from a line crossing the river where the Town Brook empties into it, just above the Hampden County Agricultural Park, and well on to a mile above the bridge of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in breadth all the way, except where the 1875 start was made, there narrowing to 800, it finishes off Long-meadow station, not far from the long flat shoal so fatal to Cornell that year. Like the Putney course it was under two bridges, but unlike it, from being twice as wide and free from its strong tide, there are no troublesome swirls and eddies, and the water varies in depth from four to twenty feet. It has risen lately, and is nearly a foot higher than in 1875. Starting from the midstream, and passing under probably the central one of the seven spans of this railroad bridge, they will need to vary slightly and rather suddenly to avoid the pier of the old turnpike bridge hardly three blocks below. Working gradually to the right there will doubtless be a sharp race for the corner on the west or Agawam bank, which they must round, and the one having the pole there will have a commanding advantage, sufficient, it is thought, to win, if crews are equally matched, to insure the race. The drawing for position—which, by the way, does not take place until a few minutes before the race—thus becomes a matter of very great importance, whoever wins the western or west Springfield station making all of a boat's length, if not two, when they come to rounding the point. Nor is this all. For when a mile more is rowed, and they are a little below the landing of the Agawam ramshackle ferry-boat, they again round a point, not so valuable a one as the other, but bringing an advantage to the pole not to be sneezed at by a third crew. Thus the crews do not, as at Saratoga, row exactly the same distance. Nor have they the famous lanes to protect them from fouling, their only safeguards being the coxwains. While these little fellows will accomplish this, they add to the load the boat has to sail with the lanes a perfectly useless 100 pounds, the case being quite different in England, they being necessary there owing to the narrowness and crookedness of the streams, while the crews which carry them gaily, usually nearly ten pounds a man more than either of these.

Viewing the Race.

To see the race will be practically impossible. No road runs along either bank, except for about a mile along the top of the west side, from the Agawam Ferry to the finish. This will be one of the best places for getting a look at the crews for any distance, having a decided advantage over the east bank main road and all its foot, because the sun will shine on the spectator's back, and not in his face. The bridges will not, as Hammersmith and Barnes' bridges on the Putney course, afford favorable stand-points. Not even the bridge, because the company will not, or certainly ought not to allow foot passengers on it, and the turnpike bridge because, having been built in 1818 and looking as if it was, it is entirely enclosed by a single shed, giving it the appearance of a protracted one-story barn, the only chance for the spectator being from one of the eight or ten portholes which appear on its sides and are meant to admit light. But as they average but about two feet by three apiece they would hardly accommodate all Yale's friends or Harvard's either, at least before the race.

Which Will Win.

But which will win? Looking at the men in their boat houses, stripped to the waist, ready for a pull, it is very hard to say so far as physique goes, the blue ought to win. Beyond dispute, the Yale boat contains very much the more genuine power and endurance. The difference in weight, size, muscle and strength is quite palpably in their favor. Certainly no such set of men have represented the blue since the days of Wilbur Bacon's famous crew of 1865.

In point of oarsmanship—of scientific rowing—both crews are above the average, but a good deal short of perfect. The work of the Harvard crew is much more uniform the eight men moving more as one man, the result, plainly enough, of the constant coaching which they have received as a crew these few weeks past from Mr. Loring. Yet they fail to get the "catch," the most important element in the stroke, as well as their rivals. None in the Yale boat get it perfectly, but Harvard is unmistakably at fault as a crew in this particular. By the "catch" is meant that to getting hold of the water with the oar squarely at the beginning of the stroke. To get it, the oar blade must be in the water; not going in, but wholly covered the instant the extreme of the reach forward of recovering is attained, and at the same instant the pull is attained, and there is the faintest perceptible hang, or the oarsman begins to pull before his oar-blade is fully covered in water, he fails to get the "catch," and either pulls out part of the stroke before he really begins to pull, or he pulls part of it in the air.

The Peculiarities of the Strokes.

Both crews strive, of course, to get the "catch," to pull the stroke clean through to the end, and so finish it. Something they come tolerably near to it, and the nearer they attain to it the nearer alike they pull. But here the likeness of the rowing of the two crews ends. In the recovery—the getting the oar back through the air and the body forward for a fresh stroke—the two crews are as different as two crews can possibly be. The Harvard crew, following more the stroke Loring learned before the sliding seat was brought out, endeavor to get the quickest forward of the seven, followed by the straight-back, quick spring forward from the hips, the hips, not the small of the back, serving as a pivot—a style of recovery undoubtedly the best as well as the easiest, when rowed on the old stationary seat, but adding several strokes to the minute, without loss of wind, but exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, in connection with the sliding seat and the consequent sharp bending of the legs without a considerable shortening of the stroke.

The "Recover."

It is this straight-back, quick recover from the hips which has ever constituted what of "dash" the Harvard crews have had, most notable in Loring's and Blake's time. The ability to get it depends somewhat upon the build of the oarsman, as well as upon the use of the stationary or sliding seat. The recover of the Yale crew is much slower, although based upon very nearly the same principles, requiring first the shooting forward of the arms, then the bending forward of the body and bending of the legs. The only other real difference in the stroke which the two crews aim at is its length, the Yale crew reaching a little further forward, and so getting a little longer stroke in the water, and their longer stroke and slower recovery accounts for their pulling a less number of times per minute. Rowing the length of the stroke the Yale crew do and recovering as they do, they should average from 35 to 37 or 38 per minute, and easily keep it up at that rate for four miles. With the Harvard recover and slightly shorter strokes, the rate would be 44 to 45 per minute, if rowed on a stationary seat, and such it is rowed to be, and should average 39 or 40 a minute with the slide, and to say they are pulling a rapid stroke at 36 is a piece of stupidity. The object of the slower recover, of course, is to gain more time for breathing, the quick recover to get in more strokes per minute. Whether the Harvard crew won't go to pieces before the four miles is over under the severe pumping, or be forced to still further shorten the stroke in order to ease themselves, remains to be seen.

Shooting Affray at Dayton.

DAYTON, June 29.—In a dispute that occurred in this city this morning a man named Malambre was attacked by two others, father and son, named Maxwell. He was stabbed by the latter and drew a revolver in self defense, shooting the younger Maxwell and fatally wounding him. The dispute arose out of an attempt of the elder Maxwell to cut down a clothesline belonging to Malambre.

Fort Moultrie Centennial.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—The celebration of the Fort Moultrie Centennial began on Tuesday evening, and was continued yesterday by a parade in this city and speeches in Fort Moultrie by Governor Chamberlain and General Kershaw. Great crowds were in the streets, and hundreds were prostrated by sunstroke. Only one case was fatal.

Fire in a Linen Mill.

FALL RIVER, June 29.—The American Linen Mill was damaged by fire to-night $2 00,000; insured.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1876.

SENATE.

Pinchback's Compensation.

The resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback compensation and mileage for the time he was a contestant for a seat in the Senate was, after discussion, made the order for consideration on Saturday next.

The Silver Bill.

The House bill for the issue of coin and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance were taken up. After a short discussion the whole subject was re-committed to the Committee on Finance.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

Mr. WINDOM reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill. Agreed to.

Railway Pontoon Bridge.

The House bill to authorize the construction of a railway pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Neb., passed.

Extending the Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriations be continued for a longer period than thirty days. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Counterfeiting Trade Mark Goods.

Mr. CONKLING called up the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade mark goods.

Several amendments heretofore reported by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

Forfeited Lands.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of a railroad by the act of March 3, 1863. Passed.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WEST, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new conference be asked for by the House of Representatives, be granted.

Pending discussion on the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Narrow Gauge Railway.

Mr. JONES (Ky.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis and Chicago was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

After discussion the bill was again referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva award.

The Appropriation Bills.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the committee of conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, submitted a report of that committee, informing the House that the committee had not been able to agree, and asked for another committee.

The request was adopted, and the Speaker appointed a new committee of conference.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Committee of Conference of the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House and Senate amendments and of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments.

Mr. BLOUNT said the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate was $2,042,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the Conference Committee was about $935,000, an addition of $250,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and of $65,000 for the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then resumed consideration of the Geneva award bill.

After speeches by Messrs. Lynde and Frye the Senate joint resolution, making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government until the passage of the regular appropriation bills was, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Committee of Appropriations.

Silver.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a memorial of the National Board of Trade in session at New York, that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for any sum beyond five dollars. Referred.

The House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate on the Geneva award bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE President has nominated James Gilfillan, of Connecticut, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, vice Wyman.

A LETTER from Speaker Kerr's physician speaks hopefully of the recovery of his patient, but Mr. Kerr does not have much hope, and has been quite despondent.

A DISPATCH received at General Sherman's headquarters mentions that Cortina has escaped from the Mexican authorities, and is now on his way to his old haunts on the Rio Grande.

THE amount of greenbacks destroyed during the month of June was $1,000,000, being 90 per cent. of new National bank currency issued during the month. This leaves the outstanding greenback circulation $300,772,281.

IT is probable the House will promptly agree to the joint resolution passed by the Senate, providing for defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year to the next thirty days.

A Mule Suit.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Thomas H. Macmanus has entered suit against the administrators of the estate of the late Harrison P. Thompson and Jos. H. Fuller, to recover damages for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid on a claim upon a contract for mules to be furnished to the United States Government. Macmanus brings suit in the name of the United States, under the act of March, 1863. Should he win, he gets one-half of the forfeiture sum, one-half of the damages claimed, but is liable for all the costs of the suit should the case be decided in favor of the defendants. Benj. H. Bristow is one of the defendants.

The Escaped Fenians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A number of passengers by the steamer Australia, deny that there is any truth whatever in the report that Fenian prisoners had escaped in an American whaler from West Australia. The Sydney *Herald* of May 7th, however, states that the news were received in Melbourn by the mail steamer Bangalore, that the boat of the Calapa, apparently by previous arrangement, took off the prisoners and the ship put to sea; that the mail steamer Georgette sent in pursuit overtook the Calapa, but as the Georgette was not a ship of war, the whaler defied her, and she returned without the prisoners, who were seen standing on the Calapa's deck.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Albert H. Wyman as Treasurer of the United States, vice Jno. C. New, resigned; James Gilfillan, now Cashier of the Treasury, to be Assistant Treasurer, vice Wyman, promoted, Wm. P. Titcomb, of Massachusetts, Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice Graham, resigned; Henry H. McCormick, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; and Chas. C. Waters, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Ohio Republican Congressional Conventions.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twentieth District to-day nominated Amos Townsend as a candidate for Congress by acclamation.

DAYTON, O., June 29.—Hon. Samuel Craighead was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District (the old Schenck-Valandingham district), by a vote of ninety-five, eighty-five being necessary for a choice.

Two Children Drowned.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 29.—Jas. Cloud, aged ten years, a son of Rev. G. C. Cloud, accompanied by his little sister, while returning from blackberrying, in crossing a bridge near Crothersville, Ind., fell through and were drowned.

Killed by Burglars.

DETROIT, MICH., June 29.—At Ludington, Mich., last night, Mr. Foster, a prominent merchant of that place, was shot and instantly killed in an attempt to secure burglars who had effected an entrance into his residence.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

No Hope of Averting War.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Lords Derby said the Government had no information that Servia had declared war, or any information justifying the statement that war was absolutely certain, but he was bound to say from the general tenor of the reports which reached him that he could entertain little, if any, hope that war would be averted.

President of Chili.

PERNAMBUCO, June 29.—Senor Anibal Pinto has been elected President of Chili.

Heavy Failure.

LONDON, June 29.—Lamb, Waulkyn & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities $850,000.

Blockade Runner Captured.

HAVANA, June 29.—A launch from Jamaica has been captured while discharging ammunition on the coast, and nine insurgents killed, including Col. Duran.

Prince Milan on the Warpath.

BELGRADE, June 29.—Prince Milan left for the army this morning amid the cheers of the populace and salutes from the batteries. All his ministers accompany him as far as Smendria, twenty-four miles from Belgrade. The Servian, Metropolitan and all the bishops have gone to the frontier to bless the troops.

Recruits for Brigham Young.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Five hundred Mormons sailed for New York yesterday, en route for Salt Lake City.

Serious Earthquake Shocks.

ATHENS, June 29.—Severe earthquake shocks were experienced to-day at Corinth and neighboring villages. Several houses were destroyed, and the remainder threaten to collapse. The inhabitants have fled.

Fight Between Servians and Montenegrins.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cittonje reports that the Kutchi, a Servian tribe to the south of Montenegro, having refused to give hostages to the Governor of Scutzare, he attacked them last Friday. The Kutchi have hitherto been hostile to Montenegro Montenegrin troops, owing to the probability of complications, have been ordered to be in readiness to move.

The dispatch adds: "Public opinion here is very warlike, but the Prince's views are moderate."

Mukhtar Pasha is entrenched at Gatchk with 7,000 men.

The Porte's Attitude.

A special from Vienna to the *Times* says Gen. Ignatieff says in accordance with the treaty of Paris which makes intervention in Servia dependent on the consent of the powers, has asked the Grand Vizier to explain that the Porte's attitude in regard to Servia. The Grand Vizier replied that Turkey will give a declaration to the powers disclaiming any intention of attacking Servia or altering the position guaranteed to Servia by the treaties, but the right of self-defence in case of aggression.

Prince Milan's Proclamation.

PARIS June 30.—*La Liberte's* special from Belgrade says the streets of that city are placarded with a proclamation, in which Prince Milan states that he puts himself at the head of 110,000 soldiers, not to break the bonds connecting him with Turkey, but to obtain a special administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Bulgaria Declares Her Independence.

LONDON, June 30.—A special from Belgrade to the *News* says Bulgaria has issued a declaration of Independence.

Servia No Longer a Vassal State.

The *Zestava*, the organ of the Hungarian Servians, states that the Servian Government has informed the troops that Servia is no longer a vassal State.

Religious Preparations for War.

The dispatch adds that on Sunday last Saturday night the Servian primate blessed seventy army banners and administered communion to the army before commencing the campaign. The old Turkish flagstaff on the fortress at Belgrade was demolished amid artillery salutes.

A Last Loophole.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent calls attention to the fact that Prince Milan's journey to the frontier must occupy forty-eight hours. This delay leaves a last loophole for negotiations.

A Vienna dispatch of the *Daily News* says it is officially announced that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed promising his submission unconditionally.

An Offer to Montenegro.

The *Bersagliere* of Rome has a special from Trieste, stating that Turkey has offered the Prince of Montenegro territory towards the sea if Austria remain neutral, and that the Prince would accept. He is urged to do so by Austria and England, but he fears popular resentment.

Stray Shots.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says beyond some stray shots there has been no fighting between the Turks and Servians. Much anxiety prevails at Belgrade and Semendria at the possibility of their bombardment by Turkish gunboats. Sclavonic papers urge Austria to prevent Turkish gunboats from impeding the navigation of the Danube by such an act. The Servians are preparing to block the river Drina in order to protect their camp at Schabatz.

GOV. TILDEN SERENADED.

Speech by the Democratic Candidate for President.

ALBANY, June 29.—The serenade to Gov. Tilden to-night of Jacksonians was a great success. Not less than 5,000 citizens surrounded the Executive Mansion. Many private dwellings were illuminated and decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. The *Argus* building was illuminated and decorated with flags, presenting a brilliant and effective appearance. Long before the band which preceded the Jacksonians, and the long procession following them, reached the mansion people gathered about the grounds, and when the procession reached the scene it was nearly every available spot was occupied. Large numbers entered the mansion to congratulate the Governor. As soon as he could release himself from these he stepped out on the porch and addressed the concourse as follows:

Governor Tilden's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Jackson Corps—I cordially thank you for this manifestation of your kindness. I do not forget that last year you enrolled me among you as an honorary member. I regard it with satisfaction and pride your excellent discipline and training as a military body. I recognize in you many representatives of working men of Albany, and when I say working men I do not forget that in our country the number who live upon the income of what they have accumulated or inherited is extremely small, and that nearly every citizen of our vast Republic lives on the produce of his daily toil. In America we are nearly all working men. Therefore the interest and prosperity of that class may almost be said to be the interest and prosperity of the country. (Applause.) No country which the sun ever shone upon has had so many blessings as our own. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico, with a genial climate, with fertile soils, with every natural and artificial facility for travel and transportation, with all the arts and industries of old civilization planted and flourishing and boundless natural wealth of a virgin continent, we ought to be to-day the most prosperous, the most

Happy and Contented People

in the world. But what is our actual condition? All business depressed, every industry languishing, labor without employment, and the wolf at the door of nearly every home in the land, gaunt and hungry. (Applause.) What is the matter? We know that for the last eleven years, since the peace, the earnings of labor and the income of capital have been consumed or wasted in Government expenditures. The taxes drawn from the people of the United States have been larger than the entire net savings of the whole forty-four millions. Those taxes have increased with a short period four-fold, and the influence is felt upon every business and every industry and in every home through out our broad land. What next do we find in the public administration? Everywhere abuses, peculations, frauds and corruption, until we are almost becoming ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for the imitation of oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. What else do we find? We find the office holding class have become so numerous, powerful and unscrupulous, that they assume to control elections, and if the people are indifferent, or at all equally divided, are able to exert a corrupt influence sufficient to perpetuate their own power. At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the old world. The Government no longer exists for the people. The people exist only for the Government. Our Centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the old world and planted themselves in a wilderness. Now, I ask,

What Is the Remedy

for these public evils? For this private distress? For this disorder in business, which carries suffering into every household. (Voice in the crowd, "the election of Tilden." Applause.) It is comprised in one word, "Reform." Reform of the public administration. (Cheers.) Upon this subject there is a difference of opinion. One class say elect the nominees of the party under which these evils have grown up, by means of the office-holding class, which is interested in perpetuating these abuses. That is one opinion. There is another, and that opinion demands a change of men for the sake of reform in the administration.

Fellow citizens, I do not intend to argue the question. I intend to simply state it, and leave it to your judgment and the judgment of the people. I am heartily with you in sympathy and action. I am happy to meet you to-night. I trust I shall have an opportunity of seeing you hereafter again. Thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you good evening.

The band then played several airs, and the Jacksonians, after filing past the Governor and shaking hands with him, left the grounds, but the crowd remained, and a constant stream of citizens passed the Governor, paying their respects to him.

W. A. WHEELER AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception by His Townsmen of Malone, N. Y.—A Brief Address.

MALONE, N. Y., June 29.—Hon. W. A. Wheeler returned to Malone this morning, and was welcomed at the depot by the cheers of hundreds of his townsmen, by music and firing of cannon. A procession formed, headed by a band, and escorted him to his home. He spoke briefly, and with much pathos. He said the honor of the nomination belongs not to him, but to the people of Malone. Chosen to the office of town clerk by them while yet in his minority, and when the emoluments of the place, thirty dollars a year, were of more value to him than the thousands he has possessed, he has retained the confidence of the people steadily since. He has been the recipient of repeated honors from them. He owes whatever of success, advancement, earthly support and their efforts whatever of success he has achieved. Personally he would have preferred to rem

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.—VOL. 89.—NO. 158. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY—$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Be careful of sunstroke.

—Don Pedro's weekly bills amount to $2,200.

—That's right, Mr. Blaine; your health first, business afterward.

—General Thomas Ewing says: "Hayes can beat him without sitting upright."

—That's a poor showing for Little Rhody. Only sixty per cent of her children attend school.

—"Here now, none of your slack," as the potato bug remarked when a Jersey farmer came at him the other day with a handful of lime.

—The Steubenville *Gazette*—a staunch old Democratic authority—is on the list against Tilden, and announces its purpose in an emphatic style.

—The best joke of the season according to the *Herald* was William E. Dodge's dispatch to the Democratic Convention asking it to pronounce against whisky.

—The price of crow has advanced, owing to the enormous demand from Democratic papers which could never support Tilden, nor argue in favor of hard money.

—The latest bond forgers are in a good way of going to the Penitentiary. The evidence adduced shows that the rogues succeeded in victimizing several trusting people, and will probably secure the forgers a safe retreat for some years.

—Put away the little foghorn
Through which B'lalian used to spout;
He will never on earth need it—
Sammy Tilden's laid him out.
Good to seek the rag-baby.

—Many large colleges have selected the present week for commencements or preliminary exercises. The depression in business circles has not seriously affected the colleges, some of these report an unusually long list of graduates.

—Madame Janauschek's many admirers in this country will be glad to learn that she has made her imprint on London. Her genius carried her through there, the critics admit. Mapleson has engaged her for a tour of England, Ireland and Scotland.

—Eight rabid dogs were shot by the police in New York on Tuesday. Whatever the doctors may say, hydrophobia does seem to prevail more in hot than in cold weather, and people should give an extra wide berth to suspicious looking dogs in such seasons.

—The deposition of the Archbishop of Cologne by the secular power will impart new bitterness to the conflict between Church and State in Germany. This grave step indicates that Prince Bismarck is not to be diverted by the disturbed state of Europe from his cherished policy.

—Dr. H. A. Reynolds is a remarkably successful temperance agitator in New England. He claims to have induced 51,000 persons to sign the pledge within two years. He calls cider "h—'s kindling wood," and asks converts to wear red ribbons in their button-holes as a notification that they will never have red in their noses.

—A Liverpool newspaper states that a very unusual ceremony occurred at the Stock Exchange the other day. Not a single sale had been effected, and as the hour up to the time at which the morning prices are made up; and the members of the Stock Exchange presented their chairman, Mr. Richard Wilbraham, J.P., with a pair of white gloves, expressing their wish that he might long be spared to preside over them. The *Times* funnily heads this announcement "Diminution of Crime."

—She had been fishing for trout very long and patiently without catching a one when her husband espied her and asked her what sort of flies she used. "Oh," she answered, "some nice ones that I bought in Paris on purpose." "But," exclaimed her husband, pulling out her line and looking at them, "these flies will never catch anything in the shape of fishes—they are all over bright colors!" "Why," replied the wife, "they are all right—they match my dress, you see."

—There is a decided falling off this season in the number of visitors to Europe. The departures by the steamers for the month of June thus far have been at least thirty-three per cent., probably forty per cent. less than for corresponding seasons of 1874 and 1875. Is it hard times or the Exposition which keeps people at home? Our natural vanity and national pride would lead to the suggestion of the latter as the cause, but truth compels the reluctant conclusion that necessity has something to do with it.

—The time-honored question, "Will lager intoxicate?" seems never to have been satisfactorily decided in the Courts. But the woman whose husband came home about one o'clock in the morning, from a meeting of our German fellow-citizens, called to take action on the Fourth of July celebration, and hurriedly invited her to go up on the roof of the house to witness "mosh magnifisen spleyn shooting stars shevver saw," is ready to testify on the subject before any judge and jury in the country.

—In the prevalence of such extremely hot weather as that of the last few days too much care cannot be exercised in the avoidance of exposure. With ordinary watchfulness there is no more risk to health than in the middle of winter; but where people are foolish enough to resort to excessive use of fluids, even so apparently harmless as ice-water, or where they select so inopportune a period for extraordinary exertion of any sort the possibly lamentable results are fairly chargeable to themselves.

—Only four days more in which to prepare for the Fourth. This is a lively run upon the bunting market; the dealers in Chinese lanterns are as busy as bees; fireworks are being laid in by the ton; the tinmen are putting candle-holders ready by the hundred dozen; the small boy is all impatience—and the prudent householder catches himself wondering whether his dwelling will go up in flames or blown up next Monday night. Let us hope no serious damage will happen anywhere—but extreme caution will be the only safeguard through the coming peril. Forewarned is forearmed.

—The last weeks of June usually bring to the city its heated term, with the mercury above 90°. Sometimes, but rarely, this torrid visitation comes earlier, as in 1846, when in the latter part of May the thermometer mounted 100°. Among recent hot summers, 1863 was remarkable, 100° being more than once reached between June 26 and July 2. The June heats of 1872 only marked 94°, in 1873, the last week of July gave 93½°, followed in August by heavy rains. June 25th, 1874, the thermometer stood at 68°; June 28, 1875, at 95°. The heat of the present season has not been greater than that of previous years, and has been modified by cooling showers in the regions surrounding this city, and occasional coolness here.

—Great numbers of unemployed clerks, salesmen and other men of that class are now crowding our city and besieging our business men with their appeals for work. This class of men has always been strongly represented in San Francisco, but of late their number has grown to really alarming proportions. The spread of information concerning our commercial prosperity, the long continued depression in the Eastern States and the tendency of education and society of the period, which breeds a distaste for all manual labor, have combined to produce a set of men too numerous to be employed in clerking and too helpless to shift for themselves in a State where the great demand is for vigorous labor to develop her vast resources.—*San Francisco Alta.*

—Our dispatches from Springfield, Mass., remind some of the old times, when the annual rowing match between Harvard and Yale was a notable event. The Saratoga contests have diverted the popular interest in the struggle between the two New England college crews. There is a general feeling, at least outside of New England, that Harvard and Yale, secluded from the competition of other crews, will not furnish a very brilliant display of their coming regatta; but the fact that this will virtually be another and unusually marked trial of the merits of two systems of rowing will give a certain interest to the race. Harvard has adopted the American style of work, and Yale adheres to the English stroke and general management. The earnest of both colleges are determined, moreover, to make good time over the course, as well as secure the victory which neither crew has been able to snatch in a larger field.

—The following prophecy, which went the rounds of the time of the Crimean war, has reappeared. For its antiquity we do not vouch, but on the contrary greatly suspect: In 1852, more than four hundred years ago, the following prophecy was made:

In twice two hundred years the Bear
The Crescent shall assail;
And for their foes shall Britain unite,
The Bear shall not prevail.

Bull-cast! in twice ten years again—
Let Lions and Eagles fear—
The Cross shall wax, the Crescent wane,
Grow pale and disappear.

This Cock and Bull story predicted the Crimean war pretty accurately; the "Bull" to be taken to mean England. It is ordinarily represented by the Lion. John Bull is a nickname. The twice ten years have passed, and the signs are strong that the Cross shall wax and the Crescent wane.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, June 29.—The first race, 2:23 class, proved very exciting, and was hotly contested, Badger Girl winning the third, fourth and fifth heats; Coaster the first and second, Observer the third, and Money Reaver the fourth. Time 2:24, 2:24, 2:22½, 2:24 and 2:27. The second race, 2:40 class was won easily by Coaster in three straight straight heats, Bella Fairfield second, Flora D. third, Chilson fourth. Time 2:30, 2:30 and 2:26. The third race, 2:20 class, was postponed on account of the darkness.

FIRST EDITION.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Work of the St. Louis Convention Completed.

Hendricks, of Indiana, Nominated for Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The Convention was called to order at 10:20. The interest had evidently greatly abated, and many delegates had left their alternates. The galleries contained but few spectators. A prayer was offered by the Methodist Episcopal Bishop, Robertson.

The Chair announced the next business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President.

Nominations for Vice President.

When Indiana was called for its nomination, the State was greeted with much enthusiasm. Indiana failing to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the Illinois delegation nominated Gov. Hendricks, when Senator McDonald, of Indiana, rose and said the candidacy of Mr. Hendricks was ended yesterday. Indiana bowed to the decision of yesterday in favor of another nominee, but they had no authority from Mr. Hendricks to accept the nomination for him to the Vice Presidency. Indiana would do its duty, but he implied doubts of the result in the State. The Convention must take the reponsibility.

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri, said his delegation had instructed him to say that Missouri was and the country would be a unit for Tilden and Hendricks. (Cheers.) He urged Hendricks' nomination.

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, presented her united demand for Hendricks, and moved the nomination by acclamation.

Mr. Steadman, of Ohio, said his State had wanted Henry B. Payne, but they would not present him in view of the demand for Hendricks, and now seconded the motion to nominate Mr. Hendricks by acclamation.

Mr. Hardin, of Missouri, offered a resolution that it is the duty of this Convention to select for Vice President one who is the peer of the Presidential nominee, and believing Governor Hendricks is that, and that it is his duty to his party and country to serve, we hereby nominate him.

Governor Brown, of Tennessee, seconded Governor Hendricks. His nomination would enable them to carry his State by 50,000.

More Confusion.

Delegates insisted on finishing the call of the roll, which proceeded amid confusion.

Mr. Abbott, of New Jersey, said Hendricks was not the property of Indiana, but of the Democracy of the nation. No Democrats in that land dare refuse the nomination of this Convention, and Hendricks won't. He moved to amend the motion to suspend the rules and to nominate by acclamation. Lost.

At the end of the roll Indiana was called, when Mr. Williams rose. He said no man was authorized to say Hendricks will or won't accept. The Indiana delegation acquiesce in view of his unanimous call. (Applause.)

The Ballot.

The Chair—"Order. The Secretary will announce the result of the vote."

The Clerk announced the vote as follows: Total number of votes cast, 730; blank, 8; total, 738, of which Mr. Hendricks received 730. Tremendous cheers and waving of hats.

Scully Explains.

John Scully, of New York, rose to address the Chair. (Applause and loud cries for Scully.) He proceeded to the platform amid cheers, and said there was no man here who worked more strenuously than himself against the nomination of Tilden, because it was his earnest belief we could not carry the election with an eastern candidate. The Convention has decided other wise, and he bowed to its decision, and none would work harder for his election. He expressed his great admiration for Hendricks, and confidence in his high and pure character. He counseled the burial of all personal opinions and concentrated effort for common victory.

The Two-thirds Rule.

Mr. Webber, of Michigan, offered a resolution recommending to future National Democratic Conventions to abolish the two thirds rule as unnecessary, and that the States be requested to instruct their future delegates on this question, and that attention be called to his suggestion for the next Convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Leavenworth, briefly opposed the resolution, and moved to table it.

The vote was taken by States. California voted yes; Colorado, no; Kansas, nine yeas, one nay; Nebraska, no; Nevada, five yeas, one nay; New York, no; New Jersey, yes; Oregon, two yeas, four nays; Pennsylvania, aye. The vote resulted in 359 yeas and 379 nays. So it was tabled.

The Chair now stated that the question was on the adoption of the resolution relative to the two-thirds rule.

Mr. Wallace asked a division of the question, omitting on the first vote the latter half, requesting the States to instruct their delegations on the subject. He was for the latter proposition, but not for instructions from this Convention to its successors.

The Convention refused to divide the question, and the resolution was adopted in whole.

Concluding Proceedings.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Convention to the Committee on Reception and the citizens of St. Louis, for their generous liberality to the members of this Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, offered a resolution appointing a committee, consisting of the President of the Convention and one delegate from each State, to visit the nominees and notify them of their nominations. Adopted.

After the appointment of a National Committee and votes of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Hendricks Notified of His Nomination.

The following has gone to Thos. H. Hendricks:

The Convention has nominated you by a unanimous vote for the office of Vice President of the United States. We urge your acceptance. We hope to be at your city at 5:30 to morrow evening.

(Signed) AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
JOHN KELLY.

After adjournment, in answer to loud calls, Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, addressed the audience, referring to the united action of all sections of the Union in the selection of candidates to head the efforts to wrench power from the Republican party.

The following, among others, are on the National Committee: John G. Thompson, of Pennsylvania; Abram L. Hewitt, of New York; John S. Roseson, of Ohio; and Alex. Campbell, of West Virginia.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—Ratification meetings were held by the Democrats to-night at several points in the city. Robert H. Marr, of New Orleans, W. N. Herndon, of Texas, and others made addresses.

Gov. Hendricks and the Vice Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Gov. Hendricks, having positively declined to be a candidate for Vice President in repeated telegrams to his friends last night, will not consider the subject of the acceptance of the nomination made to-day until the return of the Indiana delegation from the Convention.

LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

State Convention at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—In the Republican Convention the majority report of the Committee on Credentials came up for adoption. The vote was taken amid tremendous applause, and declared adopted. Then came a dead lock. The report was adverse to the Packard faction, throwing out several delegates that favored Packard. Numerous calls were made for the minority report, but without success.

Later in the afternoon Pinchback declared the Convention adjourned until to-morrow, which created great commotion and loud cries of "stamp." An attempt was made to place a "stamp" on Packard man in the chair. A struggle took place on the stage, Stamps being thrown into the orchestra. Several fights took place on the floor, pistols being drawn on all sides, but were not used. Partial quiet having been restored, Mr. Packard made a conciliatory speech, and the Convention after agreed to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Blaine at Home.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 29.—Mr. Blaine reached his home last evening, having come through in a special car in twenty-six hours from Washington. He was very much fatigued and exhausted by the journey, and was taken immediately to his residence, not being able to stop a moment to receive the congratulations of the large number of friends that had assembled at the railway station to welcome him. He is now under the care of his family physician, and it is hoped perfect rest and quiet will soon restore him to health.

Mr. Blaine's family physician considers his nervous prostration more severe than has been supposed. He prescribes absolute rest, forbidding him even to write a letter. He gives no encouragement that he will be able to take any part in the coming campaign.

HARVARD AND YALE.

The Collegiate Sculling Race To-day.

AN INTERESTING CONTEST ANTICIPATED.

SPRINGFIELD, June 29.—The great race between the Yale and Harvard crews comes off to-morrow, and the excitement is rapidly getting up to fever heat. The interest in the contest is greater than in that of any previous contest, from the fact that it will likely settle the style of rowing to be hereafter adopted by the college scullers. It may inaugurate a new era in American rowing, and will establish among our students exactly the same system of rowing and race which has been in vogue among the Oxford and Cambridge University men since they first met in friendly rivalry, at Hanley, on the 10th of June, 1829.

The Course.

A nearly correct idea of the shape of this track may be formed by taking the letter S by the ends and pulling them out until it begins to look quite attenuated, the top half indeed unbending almost entirely. This top, or the start, will be from a line crossing the river where the Town Brook empties into it, just above the Hampden County Agricultural Park, and well on to a mile above the bridge of the Boston and Albany Railroad. Averaging from 1,200 to 1,500 feet in breadth all the way, except where the 1873 start was made, there narrowing to 800, it finishes off Long-meadow station, not far from the long flat shoal so fatal to Cornell that year. Like the Putney course it was under two bridges, but unlike it, from being twice as wide and free from its strong tide, there are no troublesome swirls and eddies, and the water varies in depth from four to twenty feet. It has risen lately, and is nearly a foot higher than in 1873. Starting from near midstream, and passing under probably the central one of the seven spans of this railroad bridge, they will need to vary slightly and rather suddenly to avoid the pier of the old turnpike bridge hardly three blocks below. Working gradually to the right there will doubtless be a sharp race for the corner on the west or Agawam bank, which they must round, and the one having the pole here will have a commanding advantage, sufficient, if the crews are really equally matched, to insure the race. The drawing for position—which, by the way, does not take place until a few minutes before the race—thus becomes a matter of very great importance, whoever wins the western or west Springfield station making all of a boat's length, if not two, when they come to rounding the point. Nor is this all. For when a mile more is rowed, and they are a little below the landing of the Agawam ramshackle ferry-boat, they again round a point, not so valuable a one as the other, but bringing an advantage to the pole not to be sneezed at by a third crew. Thus the course is one, as at Saratoga, row exactly the same distance. Nor have they the famous lanes to protect them from fouling, their only safeguards being the embankments of these little fellows will accomplish this, they add to the load 100 pounds, and with the lanes a perfectly useless 100 pounds, the case being quite different in England, where being necessary in view of the narrowness and crookedness of the streams, while the crews which carry them weigh usually nearly ten pounds a man more than either of these.

Viewing the Race.

To see the race will be practically impossible. No road runs along either bank, except for about a mile and a half along the west side, from Agawam Ferry to the finish. This will be one of the best places for getting a look at the crews for any distance, having a decided advantage over the east bank and the grand stand at its foot, because the sun will shine on the spectator's back, and not in his face. The bridges will not, as Hammersmith and Barnes' bridges on the Putney course, afford favorable stand-points—the railroad bridge, because the company will not, or certainly ought not to allow foot passengers on it, and the turnpike bridge, never having been built in 1818 and looking as if it was, it is entirely enclosed by a single shed, giving it the appearance of a protracted one-story barn, the only chance for the spectator being from one of the eight or ten portholes which appear on its sides and are meant to admit light. But as they average but about two feet by three apiece they would hardly accommodate all Yale's friends or Harvard's either, at least before the race.

Which Will Win.

But which will win? Looking at the men in their boat houses, stripped to the waist, ready for a pull, it is very plain that, so far as physique goes, the blue ought to win. Beyond dispute, the Yale boat contains very much the more genuine power and endurance. The difference in weight, size, muscle and maturity is unmistakably in their favor. Certainly no such set of men have represented the blue since the days of Wilbur Bacon's famous crew of 1865.

In point of oarsmanship—of scientific rowing—both crews are above the average, but a good deal short of perfect. The work of the Harvard crew is much more uniform the eight men moving more as one man, the result, plainly enough, of the constant coaching which they have received as a crew these few weeks past from Mr. Loring. Yet the v fail to get the "catch," that most important element in the stroke, as will all their rivals. None in the Yale boat get it perfectly, but Harvard is unmistakably at fault as a crew in this particular. By the "catch" is meant to getting hold of the water with the oar squarely at the beginning of the stroke. To get it, the oar blade must be in the water; not going in, but wholly covered the instant the entrance of the reach forward is recovering is attained, and at the same instant the pull is attained, and there is the faintest perceptible hang, or the oars man begins to pull before his oar-blade is fully covered in water, he fails to get the "catch," and either pulls out part of the stroke before he really begins to pull, or he pulls part of it in the air.

The Peculiarities of the Strokes.

Both crews strive, of course, to get the "catch," to pull the stroke clean through to the end, and so finish it. Sometimes they come tolerably near to it, and the nearer they attain to it the nearer alike they pull. But here the likeness of the rowing of the two crews ends. In the recovery—the getting the oar back through the air and the body forward for a fresh stroke—the crews are as different as crews can possibly be. The Harvard crew, following more the stroke Loring learned before the sliding seat was brought out, endeavor to get the quick recover for wards of the arms, followed by the straight-back, quick spring forward from the hips, the hips, not the small of the back, serving as a pivot—a style of recovery undoubtedly the best as well as the easiest when rowed on the old stationary seat, and adding several strokes to the minute, without loss of wind, but exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, in connection with the sliding seat and the consequent sharp bending of the legs without a considerable shortening of the stroke.

The "Recover."

It is this straight-back, quick recover from the hips which has ever constituted what of "dash" the Harvard crews have had, most notable in Loring's and Blakie's time. The ability to get it depends somewhat upon the build of the oarsman, as well as upon the use of the stationary or sliding seat. The recover of the Yale crew is much slower, although based upon very nearly the same principles, requiring first the shooting forward of the arms, then the bending forward of the body and bending of the legs. The only other real difference in the stroke which the two crews aim at is in its length, the Yale crew reaching a little further forward, and so getting a little longer stroke in the water, and their longer stroke and slower recovery accounts for their pulling a less number of times per minute than Harvard. The length of the stroke the Yale crew do and recovering as they do, they should average from 35 to 37 or 38 per minute, and easily keep it up at that rate for four miles. With the Harvard recover and slightly shorter strokes, the rate would be 44 to 45 per minute, if rowed on a stationary seat, and such it need to be, and should average 39 or 40 a minute with the slide, and to say they are pulling a rapid stroke at 36 is a piece of stupidity. The object of the slower recover, of course, is to gain more time for breathing, the quick recover to get in more strokes per minute. Whether the Harvard crew won't go to pieces before the four miles is over under the severe pumping, or be forced to still further shorten the stroke in order to ease themselves, remains to be seen.

Shooting Affray at Dayton.

DAYTON, June 29.—In a dispute that occurred in this city this morning a man named Malambre was attacked by two others, father and son, named Maxwell. He was stabbed by the latter and threw a revolver in self defense, shooting the younger Maxwell and fatally wounding him. The dispute arose out of an attempt of the elder Maxwell to cut down a clothesline belonging to Malambre.

Fort Moultrie Centennial.

CHARLESTON, June 29.—The celebration of the Fort Moultrie Centennial began on Tuesday evening, and was continued yesterday by a parade in this city and speeches in Fort Moultrie by Governor Chamberlain and General Kershaw. Great crowds were in the streets, and hundreds were prostrated by sunstroke. Only one case was fatal.

Fire in a Linen Mill.

FALL RIVER, June 29.—The American Linen Mill was damaged by fire to-night $2 00,000; insured.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1876.

SENATE.

Pinchback's Compensation.

The resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback compensation and mileage for the time he was a contestant for a seat in the Senate was, after discussion, made the order for consideration on Saturday next.

The Silver Bill.

The House bill for the issue of coin and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance were taken up. After a short discussion the whole subject was re-committed to the Committee on Finance.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

Mr. WINDOM reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon the bill. Agreed to.

Railway Pontoon Bridge.

The House bill to authorize the construction of a railway pontoon bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City, Neb., passed.

Extending the Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriation be continued for a longer period than thirty days.

The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Counterfeiting Trade Mark Goods.

Mr. CONKLING called up the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade mark goods, and the sale or dealing in of counterfeit trade mark goods.

Several amendments heretofore reported by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

Forfeited Lands.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of a railroad by the act of March 3, 1863. Passed.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill

Mr. WEST, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree, and moved that a new conference be asked for by the House of Representatives, be granted.

Pending discussion on the subject the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Narrow Gauge Railway.

Mr. JONES (Ky.) moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railway from the Atlantic seaboard to St. Louis and Chicago was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Agreed to.

After discussion the bill was again referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva award bill.

The Appropriation Bills.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the conference committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the committee of conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had been able to agree, and asked for another committee.

The report was adopted, and the Speaker appointed a new committee of conference.

Mr. BLOUNT, from the Committee of Conference of the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concurring in some of the Senate amendments and of the Senate receding from others of its own amendments.

Mr. BLOUNT explained the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as it passed the Senate was $2,043,000, and that the difference between the bill as it passed the House and as reported by the Conference Committee was only $315,000, an addition of $250,000 for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, and of $65,000 for the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

The report of the committee was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then resumed consideration of the Geneva award bill.

After speeches by Messrs Lynde and Frye the Senate joint resolution, making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government until the passage of the regular appropriation bills was, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Committee of Appropriations.

Silver.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House a memorial of the National Board of Trade in session at New York, that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for any sum beyond five dollars. Referred.

The House took a recess till 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for debate on the Geneva award bill.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE President has nominated James Gilfillan, of Connecticut, as Assistant Treasurer of the United States, vice Wyman.

A LETTER from Speaker Kerr's physician speaks hopefully of the recovery of his patient, but Mr. Kerr does not have much hope, and has been quite despondent.

A DISPATCH received at General Sherman's headquarters mentions that Cortina has escaped from the Mexican authorities, and is now on his way to his old haunts on the Rio Grande.

THE amount of greenbacks destroyed during the month of June was $357,384, being 80 per cent. of new National bank currency issued during the month. This leaves outstanding greenback circulation $360,772,281.

IT is probable the House will promptly agree to the joint resolution passed by the Senate, providing for defraying temporarily the ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service by extending the appropriations for the present fiscal year to the next thirty days.

A Mule Suit.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Thomas H. Macmanus has entered suit against the administrators of the estate of the late Harrison P. Thompson and Jos. H. Fuller, to recover damages for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars paid on a claim upon a contract for mules to be furnished to the United States Government. Macmanus brings suit in the name of the United States, under the act of March, 1863. Should he win, he gets one-half of the forfeiture and one-half of the damages claimed, but is liable for all the costs of the suit should the case be decided in favor of the defendants. Benj. H. Bristow is one of the defendants.

The Escaped Fenians.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—A number of passengers by the steamer Australia, deny that Fenian prisoners had escaped in an American whaler from West Australia. The Sydney *Herald* of May 7th, however, states that the news were received in Melbourn by the mail steamer Bangalore, that the boat of the Calapa, apparently by previous arrangement, took off the prisoners and the ship put to sea; that the mail steamer Georgette sent in pursuit overtook the Calapa, but as the Georgette was not a ship of war, the whaler defied her, and she returned without the prisoners, who were seen standing on the Calapa's deck.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Albert H. Wyman as Treasurer of the United States, vice Jno. C. New, resigned; James Gilfillan, now Cashier of the Treasury, to be Assistant Treasurer, vice Wyman, promoted; Wm. P. Titcomb, of Massachusetts, Assistant Register of the Treasury, vice Graham, resigned; Henry H. McCormick, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; and Chas. C. Waters, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

Ohio Republican Congressional Conventions.

CLEVELAND, O., June 29.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twentieth District to-day nominated Amos Townsend as a candidate for Congress by acclamation.

DAYTON, O., June 29.—Hon. Samuel Craighead was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fifth District (the old Schenck Valandingham district), by a vote of ninety-five, eighty-five being necessary for a choice.

Two Children Drowned.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., June 29.—Jas. Cloud, aged ten years, a son of Rev. G. C. Cloud, accompanied by his little sister, while returning from blackberrying, in crossing a bridge near Crosbyville, Ind., fell through and were drowned.

Killed by Burglars.

DETROIT, MICH., June 29.—At Ludington, Mich., last night, Mr. Foster, a prominent merchant of that place, was shot and instantly killed in an attempt to secure burglars who had effected an entrance into his residence.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

No Hope of Averting War.

LONDON, June 29.—In the House of Lords Derby said the Government had no information that Servia had declared war, or any information justifying the statement that war was absolutely certain, but he was bound to say from the general tenor of the reports which reached him that he could entertain little, if any, hope that war would be averted.

President of Chili.

PERNAMBUCO, June 29.—Senor Anibal Pinto has been elected President of Chili.

Heavy Failure.

LONDON, June 29.—Lamb. Wanikyn & Co., merchants, have failed. Liabilities $855,000.

Blockade Runner Captured.

HAVANA, June 29.—A launch from Jamaica has been captured while discharging ammunition on the coast, and nine insurgents killed, including Col. Dunn.

Prince Milan on the Warpath.

BELGRADE, June 29.—Prince Milan left for the army this morning amid the cheers of the populace and salutes from the batteries. All his ministers accompany him as far as Samendria, twenty-four miles from Belgrade. The Servian Metropolitan and all the bishops have gone to the frontier to bless the troops.

Recruits for Brigham Young.

LIVERPOOL, June 29.—Five hundred Mormons sailed for New York yesterday, *en route* for Salt Lake City.

Serious Earthquake Shocks.

ATHENS, June 29.—Severe earthquake shocks were experienced to-day at Corinth and neighboring villages. Several houses were destroyed, and the remainder threaten to collapse. The inhabitants have fled.

Fight Between Servians and Montenegrins.

LONDON, June 30.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Cittenje reports that the Kutchi, a Servian tribe to the south of Montenegro, having refused to give hostages to the Governor of Scutary, he attacked them last Friday. The Kutchi have hitherto been hostile to Montenegro Montenegrin troops, owing to the probability of complications, have been ordered to be in readiness to move.

The dispatch adds: "Public opinion here is very warlike, but the Prince's views are moderate."

Mukhtar Pasha is entrenched at Gatchk with 7,000 men.

The Porte's Attitude.

A special from Vienna to the *Times* says: Gen. Ignatieff says in accordance with the treaty of Paris which makes intervention in Servia dependant on the consent of the powers, has asked the Grand Vizier to explain the Porte's attitude in regard to Servia. The Grand Vizier replied that Turkey will give a declaration to the powers disclaiming any intention of attacking or altering the position guaranteed to Servia by treaty, but claiming the right of self-defense in case of aggression.

Prince Milan's Proclamation.

PARIS June 30.—*La Liberte's* special from Belgrade says the streets of that city are placarded with a proclamation, in which Prince Milan states that he puts himself at the head of 110,000 soldiers, not to break the bonds connecting him with Turkey, but to obtain a special administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Roumania Declares Her Independence.

LONDON, June 30.—A special from Belgrade to the *News* says Bulgaria has issued a declaration of Independence.

Servia No Longer a Vassal State

The *Zestavo*, the organ of the Hungarian Servians, states that the Servian Government has informed the troops that Servia is no longer a vassal State.

Religious Preparations for War.

The dispatch adds that on Saturday night the Servian primate blessed seventy army banners and administered communion to the army before commencing the campaign. The old Turkish flag hoisted on the fortress at Belgrade was demolished amid artillery salutes.

A Last Loophole.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent calls attention to the fact that Prince Milan's journey to the frontier must occupy forty-eight hours. This delay leaves a last loophole for negotiations.

A Vienna dispatch of the *Daily News* says it is officially announced that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed promising his utmost to preserve neutrality.

An Offer Accepted.

The *Barsaglieri* of Rome has a special from Trieste, stating that Turkey has offered the Prince of Montenegro territory towards the sea if he remains neutral, and that the Prince would accept. He is urged to do so by Austria and England, but he fears popular resentment.

Stray Shots.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says beyond some stray shots there has been no fighting between the Turks and Servians. Much anxiety prevails at Belgrade and Semendria at the possibility of their bombardment by Turkish gunboats. Sclavonic papers urge Austria to prevent Turkish gunboats from impeding the navigation of the Danube by such an act. The Servians are preparing to block the river Drina in order to protect their camp at Schabatz.

GOV. TILDEN SERENADED.

Speech by the Democratic Candidate for President.

ALBANY, June 29.—The serenade to Gov. Tilden to-night of Jacksonians was a great success. Not less than 5,000 citizens surrounded the Executive Mansion. Many private dwellings were illuminated and decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns. The *Argus* building was illuminated and decorated with flags, presenting a brilliant and effective appearance. Long before the band which preceded the Jacksonians, and the long procession following them, reached the mansion people gathered about the grounds, and when the procession reached the scene nearly every available spot was occupied. Large numbers entered the mansion to congratulate the Governor. As soon as he could release himself from these he stepped out on the porch and addressed the concourse, as follows:

Governor Tilden's Speech.

Gentlemen of the Jackson Corps—I cordially thank you for this manifestation of your confidence. I do not forget that last year you enrolled me among you as an honorary member. I regard with satisfaction and pride your excellent discipline and training as a military body. I recognize in you many representatives of working men of Albany, and when I say working men I do not forget that in our country the number who live upon the income of what they earn, and who have not accumulated or inherited is extremely small, and that nearly every citizen of our vast Republic lives on the produce of his daily toil. In America we are nearly all working men. Therefore the interest and prosperity of that class may almost be said to be the interest and prosperity of the country. (Applause.) No country which the sun ever shone upon has had so many blessings as ours own. Stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the great lakes of the north to the Gulf of Mexico, with a genial climate, with fertile soils, with every natural and artificial facility for travel and transportation, with all the arts and industries of old civilization planted and flourishing and boundless natural wealth of a virgin continent, we ought to be to-day the most prosperous, the most

Happy and Contented People

in the world. But what is our actual condition? All business depressed, every industry languishing, labor without employment, and the wolf, at the door of nearly every home in the land, gaunt and hungry. (Applause.) What is the matter? We know that for the last eleven years, since the peace, the earnings of labor and the income of capital have been consumed or wasted in Government expenditures. The taxes drawn from the people of the United States have been larger than the entire net savings of the whole forty-four millions. These taxes have increased within a short period four-fold, and the influence is felt upon every business and every industry and in every home throughout our broad land. What next do we find in the public administration? Everywhere frauds, peculations, frauds and corruption, until we are almost becoming ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding them up as examples for the imitation of oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. What else do we find? We find the office holding class have become so strong, powerful and unscrupulous, that they assume to control elections, and if the people are indifferent, or at all equally divided, are able to exert a corrupt influence sufficient to perpetuate their own power. At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the old world. The Government no longer exists for the people. The people exist only for the Government. Our Centennial product is the evils, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the old world and planted themselves in a wilderness. Now, I ask,

What is the Remedy

for these public evils? For this private distress? For this disorder in business, which carries suffering into every household. (Voice in the crowd, "the election of Tilden." Applause.) It is comprised in one word, "Reform." Reform of the public administration. (Cheers.) Upon this subject there is a difference of opinion. One class say elect the nominees of the party under which these evils have grown up, by means of the office-holding class, which is interested in perpetuating these abuses. That is one opinion. There is another, and that opinion demands a change of men for the sake of reform in the administration.

Fellow citizens, I do not intend to argue the question. I intend to simply state it, and leave it to your judgment and the judgment of the people. I am heartily with you in sympathy and action. I am happy to meet you to-night. I trust I shall have an opportunity of seeing you hereafter again. Thanking you for your kind attention, I bid you good evening.

The band then played several airs, and the Jacksonians, after filing past the Governor and shaking hands with him, left the grounds, but the crowd remained, and a constant stream of citizens passed the Governor, paying their respects to him.

W. A. WHEELER AT HOME.

Enthusiastic Reception by His Townsmen of Malone, N. Y.—A Brief Address.

MALONE, N. Y., June 29.—Hon. W. A. Wheeler returned to Malone this morning, and was welcomed at the depot by the cheers of hundreds of his townsmen, by music and firing of cannon. A procession formed, headed by a band, and escorted him to his home. He spoke briefly, and with much pathos. He said the honor of the nomination brings not to him, but to the people of Malone. Chosen to the office of town clerk by them while yet in his minority, and when the emoluments of the place, thirty dollars a year, were of more value to him than the thousands he has possessed, he has retained the confidence of the people steadily since. He has been the recipient of repeated honors from them. He owes to their steadfast adherence, their warm support and their efforts the success of our case he has achieved. Personally he would have preferred to remain where he is. For what is the honor to him, standing in the shadow of his desolate home? To young men, so many of whom

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FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

WE have only to answer, in reply to the *Telegraph*, that Mr. BRETT was the editor of the GAZETTE at the time named, and controlled its columns. There is no good to him in bringing out the history of that affair, and we do not desire to do it. As to what is confessedly hearsay, we have no reply to make.

THE spirit of the Fourth of July is steadily increasing, and the patriotic rejoicings that are destined to mark the celebration of the day are strongly intimated in the notices of the press. Doubtless there will be a vast deal of bombast and "Greek fire," yet the undercurrent will be of real, popular enthusiasm. The Centennial makes of our national holiday an exceptional event, and if there should be some extravagance, we cannot blame those who indulge it, in view of all that happens.

THE ratification meeting, last evening, in the Diamond, Allegheny, was a grand success in every particular. The attendance, speeches, enthusiasm and good feeling were all that could be desired, and the effect of the meeting will be only good. It met the exact purpose for which it was originated, which was to ratify the nominations of the Republican party. No ulterior purpose existed, and the whole affair was harmonious in every particular, and just what a Republican ratification meeting should be. Now let the Saturday night meeting be looked after and well attended.

IT may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that there will be war between Servia and Turkey. Prince MILAN was to have put his troops in motion yesterday, but only to proceed a short distance into Turkish territory, and wait the action of Montenegro, which province Turkey is trying to bribe to neutrality. Should she fail in this, she is evidently fearful of the results. Great anxiety exists in England, as to the scope of this war. Should Russia join in the contest, at least two of the Great Powers would be arrayed against each other, and this might eventuate in a general European power. The situation is regarded as very grave.

THE Democratic press does not enthuse so greatly over TILDEN as was expected. The Evansville, Indiana, *Courier*, the leading Democratic journal in that section, says: "The *Courier* will not support Mr. TILDEN for President. If General EWING, of Ohio, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, prove true to the men of the West, we shall have a Greenback candidate for President. The *Courier* is of the opinion that the Greenback delegates should withdraw and nominate WILLIAM ALLEN for President on the Ohio platform. If the Greenback leaders have not the courage to respond to the just demand of the suffering people of the West, we must bury the Democratic party in the potters' field."

THE Allegheny murder has been promptly followed by the arrest of the supposed criminals. As to their guilt or innocence, we have no opinion, at the present, to express. This will be established by their trial. But whoever is guilty should be promptly punished, to the full extent of the law. We have held, and still hold, that capital punishment should be enforced against all persons guilty of murder. There is no propriety in having a law on our statute books that is not enforced. Besides, murder can only be checked by a rigid enforcement of the law. We therefore hope that the most prompt trial will be given, and if a verdict of guilty is reached, that the full penalty of the law will be meted out to the guilty parties.

SOME Democrats having accused TILDEN of improper dealings with the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, the *World* defends him. This defense is a very humorous affair. As reduced to its pith, it is about as follows: 1. He didn't do it. 2. The amount was not as much as people allege. 3. He had a right to do it anyhow, on the principle of grabbing for his own money wherever he could find it. 4. It was a mean piece of business for a railroad to "squeal" at any rate, because they never paid Mr. TILDEN what he thought his professional services worth, and they ought not to have objected to him getting square with them in his own way. The *World* may have intended it as a sort of back-handed defense for its candidate; but be that as it may, the above is its substance.

THERE is a strong indication that the price of gold will shortly decline. The payments for interest on the public debt, which were commenced by the Government Wednesday, will call for twenty-five millions in gold from the Treasury vaults, and the throwing of this amount on the market ought to exert a declining influence. The increase in the receipts from the Nevada and other mines should have the same tendency, as about fifty per cent. in value of the yield consists of gold. The Bank of England and the Bank of France have largely added to their stock on hand, and the indications, the New York *Times* says, are that the banks of that city will shortly be overstocked with the precious metal. Thus the outlook favors a decline in prices.

EVEN the New York *Sun*, which is inclined to sustain the Democracy in their purpose to cripple the administration, cannot endorse all the meannesses resorted to. For example, it declares that "it will not do to attack the estimates at random, cutting here and there by whims and spasms. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, for instance, the House has retained the appropriation of $65,000 for continuing Prof. HAYDEN'S survey, and that of $30,000 for Prof. HOWELL, while Lieut. WHEELER'S survey is, for some unexplained reason, thrown out altogether. We have never learned that the topographical and scientific results of Lieut. WHEELER'S expedition were in any way inferior to those obtained by the parties sent out by the Interior Department, and the army engineers certainly do the work much cheaper. Last year Prof. HAYDEN, with forty-one men, cost the Government $75,000, while the Engineer Corps expedition of eighty-two men, under Lieut. WHEELER, cost only $45,000. If the work of exploration is to be continued, it will be poor economy to throw out the officers of the army, who have heretofore done their share cheaper and better than the civilians employed by the Interior Department. If Congress sees fit to limit the appropriation for exploration to $95,000, why not divide the sum equitably, giving HAYDEN $35,000 say, and POWELL and WHEELER $30,000 each?"

THEIR TICKET.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS is the ticket foredoomed to defeat in November next. We tender our obligations to the Democracy for their kindness in putting up the weakest ticket at all possible for them to nominate. TILDEN, despite the attempt to back him with HENDRICKS, will be utterly weak in the West, and we predict that he will be thoroughly and terribly beaten in all the Western States, and, we think in such of the Southern States as are not hopelessly and blindly Democratic. He will have a stern conflict in New York before he can assure himself of success. Indeed, we do not imagine he will harmonize, very readily, the discordant political elements in that State. Tammany is not used to being defied as well as beaten, and unless the Governor can patch up some sort of truce with the managers of that institution, he will suffer severely from the lukewarm character of the support they will give him. If he does arrange with that organization, this fact will be promptly known, and will operate seriously to his disadvantage. Thus the discords and general weaknesses of the Democracy in New York open a favorable opportunity for us to carry the State. WHEELER, too, is popular in the country districts, and will add to the strength of the ticket. We think the Republicans of New York will be derelict if they do not carry that State. Indiana will be a severely contested battle ground, in view of HENDRICKS' nomination, but we are hopeful, and the popularity of Governor ORTH, and the intense unpopularity of the Democratic platform, give the impression that Indiana will be heavily Republican. In this case, New York, New Jersey, and the Southern States will be the battle ground.

The record of TILDEN has not been severely criticised, heretofore, but all the features of his public career will yet be brought to the light, and if we are not greatly mistaken, there will be some severe facts developed, in due time. This, with the contemptible platform adopted, will do the Democracy great harm. Unless new light develops, we are very confident that the Democracy will be very badly demoralized and beaten this year.

THEIR PLATFORM.

A stump speech, under the title of Reform, constitutes the platform of the Democratic party. An attempt to coerce specie payments in advance of 1879 characterizes the purposes of the Democracy on the financial question. A strong and very vigorous protest was vainly urged, but the majority report was put through under whip and spur. This aside, and the platform is made up of platitudes, each paragraph beginning with the word Reform. It comprises a strained effort to make this term cover every imaginable issue in politics, and to appeal to the people in the interest of the Democratic party. No declarations, binding upon the Democracy, are made; no assurances to the people are given, but a theory is set up that the right kind of Reform will restore to us the blessings of plenty and prosperity, cause the sun and moon always to shine, the rains to fall from a cloudless sky, the earth to yield perennially, and human happiness to be permanent and perfect. We submit that this rickety reform offers to give us, promptly, specie payments, free trade, the ability to run the government without money, give every man a farm, will correct our naturalization laws, shut out the Mongolians, make elections free, regulate the civil service, make public officials wise, virtuous and good, and generally afford us an earthly paradise, where the good can peacefully and securely dwell. Such is the pleasing picture set before us in the syren song of the Democrats.

This would all be well enough if we could forget the source from which it comes. The good book inquires, "Do men gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles? By their fruits ye shall know them." Who are these that indulge in such gracious, golden promises? They are the rank and file of the old Democratic party; who have, with equal facility, blown hot and cold, these many years, in the hope of catching popular favor. They were ready to adopt any views whatever, and to indulge in any promises that give them hope of success. It would afford a study in morals to present the contrasting declarations on public questions made by the Democratic party. They have been on all sides of every prominent issue before the country,—a fact that proves them to have no settled convictions on any question, and to be willing to put forth anything in the line of demagoguery, if thereby they may gain power in the nation. Our surprise is that the shallowness of their substrefuge is not apparent to them. The constant lugging in of the term Reform, and its application to issues that are simply matters of opinion, illustrates the demagoguery of its use. The financial policy of the nation is a matter of opinion, not of reform. The identical policy followed by President GRANT is what they propose to continue—yet they label it as a reform. So in several particulars, their proposed policy is identical with that of the Republican party, yet they label their views as a reform.

The only sense in which anything they really propose to carry out,—for one-half their platform is never intended to be realized,—will be a reform is that in which it will be a departure from their established course. The cry of Reform was raised nearly two years ago, and used by the Democrats to gain power. What use has been made of it? What plans of beneficial legislation have been adopted or proposed by the House, in Congress? They have attempted to reduce the compensation of government officials, below any point heretofore known, and then have turned round and sought to pass claims in the interest of rebels, involving fifty times the amount proposed to be saved out of the reduction of the salaries of officials. In the form of cotton and rebel war claims, extra bounties, and the like, they have proposed to vote amounts that will aggregate about $300,000,000; and this with the restraint upon them of knowing that it would require the consent of the Senate to get this corrupt legislation through. They have repealed, *in the Appropriation bill*, the Registry law, whereby immense frauds in national elections have heretofore been prevented. It has come to be regarded as an axiom in legislation, that to repeal a law in an appropriation bill, has some corruption in it. Yet this is just how these reform Democrats propose to be rid of the safeguards against corruption provided in the Registry law. These are recent, and not old events, and so cannot be claimed to be obsolete.

The issue upon which the Democracy have chosen to put this canvass is one that is peculiarly acceptable to the Republican party. It candidates can stand upon the most progressive Reform platform that can be presented, and nothing in their past history will be found inconsistent with it. Not so, however, with Governor TILDEN, His reformatory propensities, partisan and demagogic as they are, have but a recent origin. The full record of his career will soon appear, and his value as a reformer, will be accurately established. His habit of spending money on the press, as a means of securing their influence is well known. The New York *Sun*, the most notoriously corrupt and vindictive sheet in the country, is for him,—a result that could not possibly have been secured without reward of some kind. The entire checkered career of the man has been that of a selfish demagogue, always able to command the most corrupt element in his party in his service. JOHN MORRISSEY, of New York, was his leading backer and striker at St. Louis. And with this leader, and a record of most wonderful corruption immediately back of them, the Democratic party is sounding the praises of Reform! Was there ever a more impudent pretense put forward, in the entire history of American politics? The Devil among the sons of light displayed the absolute beauty of consistency, as compared with this revelation of the pretensions of the Democratic party. Reform, then is the watchword, and Reform let it be.

Friday a Lucky Day With Americans.

Mr. Hayes has reason to congratulate himself upon the day of the week on which he was nominated. Friday is regarded by some vulgar people as an unlucky day, whereas—for Americans, at least—it has proved itself to be the most fortunate of the seven. It was on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from the harbor of Palos for the New World. It was on Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty-five days of navigation. It was on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain, to announce to their Catholic Majesties the glorious result of his expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1494, that he discovered the American Continent. On Friday, March 5, 1497, Henry VII., of England, gave to John Cabot his despatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America. On Friday, September 6, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22, 1732, that George Washington was born. It was on Friday, June 16, 1775, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on Friday, October 7, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday, and on Friday, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Hayes has no reason to fear ill-luck in his canvass on account of the day of his nomination. On the contrary, he could not have selected a day for the event which could promise so auspiciously for the issue of the campaign.

Rather Early.

There is a young lady in this city who has the misfortune to talk in her sleep, and it is said she will answer unconsciously the questions which are secrets in her waking hours. She is waited upon by a timid young man who has never been able to screw his courage up to the "sticking place," and ask for her to marry him. He went up one night last week, and, entering the front door, as was his habit, without ringing the bell, he saw his dulcinea asleep on the parlor sofa. He hesitated a moment over the propriety of advancing without announcing himself, when he heard his own name softly expressed from between those coral lips. Immediately the pent-up burden of his heart broke out in words:

"Dearest, do you love me?"

"Yes," was the soft response of the sleeper.

"Will you marry me?"

"Yes."

"Shall it be in a year?"

"Any time."

"Let it be in six months?"

There was a moment's silence and suspense, when the lips again moved, and the young man heard distinctly the little word "July."

He stepped cautiously back, and glided quietly from the house. He has been up every night since, but has not referred to the conversation with the sleeper. July is a very pleasant month, but the time is rather too soon for the young man.

A Beautiful Home.

Everybody desires to have a beautiful home within, whatever be its ugliness or barrenness without; but everybody can not afford the means which they think essential to the provision of this beauty, and so, from day to day, they creep on without it, deeming it sufficient excuse for the absence of the desired effect that indeed they want it, or mean to have it, and letting the house remain in the meanwhile so unattractive that its children, once out of it, seldom long to return to it, so far at any rate, as pleasure to the eye is concerned. In short, flowers supply the place of half the articles of luxury and cost with which the wealthy furnish their parlors. The present observation of the absence of much; they supply the place of more; they are tapestry, furniture, and ornament together. The moment one enters the house where flowers are cherished, one is usually aware of a certain atmosphere as gentle and sweet as the atmosphere of the flowers themselves; refinement seems to belong to the place in which such gentle creatures flourish, and affection and tenderness seem to belong to the place as well, in the sense of gratitude for their abounding beauty. To such a place brothers will be proud to bring their friends, and sisters will not be ashamed to receive them. There winter may blow and whistle without, but summer is radiant and blossoming within.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Wheeler.

Wheeler is thus described by "Creighton" in the Danbury *News*: "He is not dashing nor handsome. He is a man of honest look and conscious bearing. There is something about him when he takes you by the hand, in his firm, close grasp, that smacks of fearless honesty and magnetism. His face is filled with character and manliness. He is free from the slightest singe. There is no taint about him nor squeamishness. His reputation is healthy, pure, and reliable. He is not on the defensive. He is faithful to his convictions and true to himself. He has no chums to reward, no assaults to avenge. Independence and courage have healthy lodgment with him. There is nothing cunning about him. You can read him like a book, and he can read you as well. He won't claw you nor rub your left shoulder-blade and invite you to ask favors he will never bestow. His record is as clean as a blank health-bill. He has a clear skin and an unblinkable eye. A square walk and a firm aspect are his. He is neither pedantic nor clownish. He has humor and feeling, a respectable constituency, bursting with satisfaction and well represented.

THE STARVATION OF BABES.

Breaking Up One Baby-Farming Den in New York City.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children broke up a baby farm, at a house in the rear of 324 East Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, of 123 West Twenty-third street. In the small, unclean apartment occupied by a Mrs. McCloskey, when the officers visited it, on Monday, were three women and six starving infants. One child lay in a cradle, grasping. Another lay on two chairs, his face, neck and arms covered black with flies, and too weak, from the want of nourishment, to brush the pests away. Another babe lay, feebly whimpering, on the floor by the stove. One an unclean lounge was a fourth, a bait for flies, and two of the women held the other two children in their arms. One half-emptied nursing bottle contained all the food that the mistress had left for the babies, for Mrs. McCloskey was not at home. The three woman in the room were servants out of employment, who were making the room their home while they awaited situations elsewhere.

Officer Gerner, of the Society, and Officer Goldwaite, of the Twenty-second street station, found one infant so near the point of death that they felt constrained to move it, cradle and all, into the open court in front of the house. Its shrunken legs were hardly larger than a man's finger. It had the pallor of death, and its breathing was painfully slow. The fresh air revived it. Officer Gerner pocketed the nursing bottle to use as evidence, and then brought wine, milk and eggs, and made the famished little ones a drink that gave them new life. He appointed a neighbor to care for the children over night, and then he set himself about the arrest of Mrs. McCloskey. He found her, yesterday, in a Second avenue car. When the officer returned to the house in Twenty-fifth street, only two babes remained there. The others had been taken away. Mrs. McCloskey held one in her arms at the time of her arrest. It was a large but miserable baby, and suffered from an ailment that deprived it of the power either to sit or stand. A woman in Houston street, the mother of one of the children, took her babe home, and a mother from Thirty-fifth street carried hers to the foundling asylum. The woman who had been left to take care of the babes thoughtfully took the dying infant out of doors Tuesday morning, and kept it in its cradle until evening. The one other child that remained was left indoors, and there it lay all day, greatly strengthened by good food, but it was little better than a skeleton. Six weeks ago, Mrs. Clifford says, it was a robust, rosy baby.

Before Justice Kilbreth Mrs. McCloskey said that she was uniformly kind to the babies, but that many that she received were very young, and "could not be kept from failing."

Jane Wilson, a boarder with Mrs. McCloskey, said that the woman frequently left the babes unattended, and that she took Mrs. Russell's child by the heels and wrapped its head against the floor, saying, "D—n the bastard; it's paid for, anyway," and leaving on its tiny head a bump like a walnut.

Elizabeth Clifford and Catherine Nauch corroborated this testimony in part.

Justice Kilbreth held Mrs. McCloskey in $1,000 to await trial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

LANCASTER COUNTY fowls are dying by hundreds, from a peculiar disease that baffles remedy.

WARREN had a brass band convention last week. A lot of Cornplanter Indians were awarded the palm for doing the best blowing.

MRS. ANN SEBRING, mother of Mrs. Governor Hartranft, died very suddenly at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday afternoon, of rheumatism of the heart. The remains were taken to Norristown for interment. Mrs. Sebring was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

A FEW days ago Wm. Stranahan, a Mercer county farmer, residing near Sharpsville, shot himself through the head with a rifle. It was his second attempt at suicide. On Tuesday a lad thirteen years of age, named Walter, hung himself in a barn near Meadville. No cause is assigned for either of the two acts.

Miss Harriet Hartineau.

At her residence, "The Knolls," Westmoreland, England, died, on Tuesday night, the well-known English authoress, Harriet Martineau. Her family was French, but she was born in Norwich, England, in June, 1802. Liberally educated by an uncle, Miss Martineau, at early age, evinced decided literary abilities, and her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young People," written at the age of 21, was commended by the best critics in England. After this she espoused the cause of the working people of England and wrote several novels exhibiting their oppressed condition and urging that relief should be extended to them. These works, which were marked by bold thoughts, clothed in strong, vigorous language, were followed by a series of stories illustrating political economy, some of which were so pointed as to cause them to be printed in more than one language and circulated in all parts of Europe. Miss Martineau visited this country in 1834, and, like Charles Dickens and Mrs. Trollope, upon her return home, recorded her opinions and observations in book form. These volumes were various commented upon. In 1844 she wrote "Forest and Game Law Tales" in the same spirit and with the same intent as characterized all her other works of a progressive and reformatory character. She afterwards translated and abridged Comte's "Cours de la Philosophie Positive" in admirable style. Miss Martineau was a bold, original thinker, and her literary labors partook of her prominent characteristics. Her works made a decided impression upon the age in which she lived, and will not soon be pushed from the stage by better efforts in the same direction.

A Queer Clergyman.

There is another clergymen in Brooklyn who has gotten himself into trouble. He administers to an Episcopal congregation in the Eastern District, and his particular trouble appears to be that he is too strict in his principles, and requires a corresponding strictness in his parishioners. The indictment against him reads thus: "He forbade church fairs, closed every avenue to the vanities and frivolities of a popular church, and set his face against everything except penitence and devotion to church work." Poor man! He did not drink, or flirt, or drive fast horses, but simply erred in calling men to repentance and insisting that they should give their whole mind to it. What shall be done with this man? How shall he be persuaded to countenance "vanities and frivolities?" Even his Bishop confesses the problem is a vexatious one. However, the vestry are to settle the matter at once by dismissing him. Then, if he continues in such terrible earnest and will not be fashionable, he will have to be sent as a missionary to the heathen.

Perfumes.

The finest perfumes are those which most nearly resemble growing flowers, and which are so ethereal and evanescent that they disappear without leaving behind them a stale and sickening odor. But such perfumes are not always easy to find. The American market has been flooded with weak imitations of French perfumery; and even the genuine has been an inferior article, expressly put up for exportation; so that it has been almost impossible to obtain the best perfumes on this side of the ocean.

A Man's Disposition.

If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.—*Boston Traveller.* We find ourselves continually called upon to correct Boston philosophy. Now the real way to test a man is to take him when he is dry and hungry. Wet him properly and fill him up, and you have a seraph.

A Mocking Bird's Sorrow.

Justice Meacham has a mocking bird that was bequeathed to him by his daughter Alice, who died about two years ago. At her death the bird ceased to sing. Saturday evening he determined to take it over to his daughter's grave and there release it. That night the bird commenced to sing, and has been singing, at intervals, ever since.—*Nashville American.*

Not Familiar with It.

"Can you change this William for me?" said a young man who presented a $50 bill at the counter of the Gloucester (Mass.) National Bank recently. "Yes," said the cashier; "but why do call it 'William?'" "Oh, I'm not familiar enough with this kind of a thing to call it Bill," was the quick reply.

The Quaker's Wrath.

Central Pennsylvania has potato-bugs, and as the worthy husbandman in drab wanders about his garden, he remarks feelingly to his wife, "Verily, Martha, the spirit almost moves me to eject with vehemence sundry of the quaint phrases common with the lost ones of the world's people."

"VOTE WITH CARE."

Vote brothers, vote with care,
Vote for Hayes and Bill Wheelaire;
Let the Copperheads pitch and rare;
Don't be tempted to rail and swear.

Take off your coat and do your share,
Whether it's rainy or whether it's fair,
Go your pile on the gallant pair—
Rutherford Hayes and Bill Wheelaire.

Vote brothers, vote with care;
Vote for the ticket that's bound to wear;
Vote a first-class passe-partout;
Vote with a conscience free as air;
Vote for the man who'll do and dare;
Vote, and be sure you vote your share,
Never come up with a sickly glare,
Or growling around like a sore bare,
Saying your business will interfaire,
And you can't go up like a good soldiare,
And cast your ballot plump and square
For Hayes the patriot Governaire,
And honest Uncle Bill Wheelaire.

—The theory that color have an influence upon diseases of the brain is being practically tested in Italy, and with results that are stated to be as encouraging as they are extraordinary. The following instances were cited as illustrations of the treatment and its effects: "A taciturn and melancholy lunatic, who rarely ate of his own accord, was made to lie down in a room with red glass windows, and walls painted red. In three hours he was lively and gay, and asked for food. Another patient was accustomed to pass the day with his hands contracted over his mouth, to keep out poisoned air. He lay down for a time in the same red room. The following day he ate heartily, and from that time forth was cured. A violent maniac, for whom a straight-jacket was necessary, was kept in a room with blue glass and walls, in an hour he was much calmer. Another mad person was cured by being kept in a violet room.

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We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address

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Full Set, 8 Balls and 8 Mallets	$1 00
Full Set	1 50
" " fine	2 50
" " with Patent Socket	3 00
" " " fine	3 50

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To all good people it doth appear
That spring time housewifery draweth near,
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WALL PAPERS

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CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

TRADE MARK

The only true cure for that inventive of malaria in the blood.

Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea-Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.

Ask for the genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

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NWF-8

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SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!

For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.

Special Bargains

In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more formerly.

Special Bargains

In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 25c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.

Special Bargains

In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.

Special Bargains

In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to $1.

Special Bargains

In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $4.50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.

Special Bargains

In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.

Special Bargains

In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.

Special Bargains

And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 5c to $2.

New Low Prices on all Goods.

Ladies' Wear!

Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on every article on our second floor.

Special Bargains

Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.

Special Bargains

Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.

Special Bargains

In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $2.50, worth just $8.00.

Special Bargains

We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.

Special Bargains

In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.

Special Bargains

In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.

Special Bargains

All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants at lowest prices.

Special Bargains

Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys at much less than usual prices.

Special Bargains for This Week.

DRY GOODS!

A very large stock of all kinds of Domestic and Housekeeping Dry Goods, which we are offering this week at special low prices.

Special Bargains

Best makes Fast Colored Calicos at 5c, and 6¼c. Best make Shirting Calicos, choice styles at 6¼c.

Special Bargains

Fine qualities of Bleached Muslins at 6¼, 7, 8½ and 10c., special good value. 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin only 12½c. Fine Damask Table Napkins, slightly imperfect at $1 per dozen.

Special Bargains

In Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, Twilled and Linen Sheetings, Irish and Family Linens, Loom Linens and Table Damasks.

Special Bargains

In Madder, Buff, White and Turkey Red Damasks, Fine Damask Table Cloths of all colors, Table Napkins all colors to match.

Special Bargains

In Tickings, Checks, Shirting Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Ginghams, Striped Awning Ducks, Canvas.

Special Bargains

In Linens for Lap Rugs, fine Fringed and Plain Lap Rugs.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE BUNTINGS for Flags.

Special Bargains

In White and Fancy Bed Quilts. Lowest prices for Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings and everything in the way of Housefurnishing Goods.

Attractive Bargains This Week.

NEW GOODS!

COLUMN OF SPECIALTIES.

Special Bargains

Just received in Gents' Fine White Dress Shirts at only 70c.

Special Bargains

Also, in Unlaundried Shirts, all-Linen 3-ply Front, and all-Linen 2-ply Cuffs, at only 75c sold usually at $1.

Special Bargains

A large line of Parasols and Silk Sun Umbrellas, in all sizes and a great variety of styles, at special bargains.

Special Bargains

In Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, large assortment and best value ever offered.

Special Bargains

In latest styles Hats and Bonnets.

Special Bargains

In the latest styles of Ribbons, Flowers, Tips, &c.

Special Bargains

In New Sash Ribbons. New Sash Ribbons.

Special Bargains

In Sea Side Hats, etc.

Special Bargains

In everything now on our counters.

The Lowest Prices Yet Reached.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value,

To Quit the Business.

Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within

SIXTY DAYS!

This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, as every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.

This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over

$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.

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Everything sold at private sale, and marked down to less than half their value.

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HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,

Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

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64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

We have only to answer, in reply to the *Telegraph*, that Mr. LERETTE was the editor of the GAZETTE at the time named, and controlled its columns. There is no good to him in bringing out the history of that affair, and we do not desire to do it. As to what is confessedly hearsay, we have no reply to make.

THE spirit of the Fourth of July is steadily increasing, and the patriotic rejoicings that are destined to mark the celebration of the day are strongly intimated in the notices of the press. Doubtless there will be a vast deal of boasting and "Greek fire," yet the undercurrent will be of real, popular enthusiasm. The Centennial makes of our national holiday an exceptional event, and if there should be some extravagance, we cannot blame those who indulge it, in view of all that happens.

THE ratification meeting, last evening, in the Diamond, Allegheny, was a grand success in every particular. The attendance, speeches, enthusiasm and good feeling were all that could be desired, and the effect of the meeting will be only good. It met the exact purpose for which it was originated, which was to ratify the nominations of the Republican party. No ulterior purpose existed, and the whole affair was harmonious in every particular, and just what a Republican ratification meeting should be. Now let the Saturday night meeting be looked after and well attended.

IT may be regarded as a foregone conclusion that there will be war between Servia and Turkey. Prince MILAN was to have put his troops in motion yesterday, but only to proceed a short distance into Turkish territory, and wait the action of Montenegro, which province Turkey is trying to bribe to neutrality. Should she fail in this, she is evidently fearful of the results. Great anxiety exists in England, as to the scope of this war. Should Russia join in the contest, at least two of the Great Powers would be arrayed against each other, and this might eventuate in a general European power. The situation is regarded as very grave.

THE Democratic press does not enthuse so greatly over TILDEN as was expected. The Evansville, Indiana, *Courier*, the leading Democratic journal in that section, says: "The *Courier* will not support Mr. TILDEN for President. If General EWING, of Ohio, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, of Indiana, prove true to the men of the West, we shall have a Greenback candidate for President. The *Courier* is of the opinion that the Greenback delegates should withdraw and nominate WILLIAM ALLEN for President on the Ohio platform. If the Greenback leaders have not the courage to respond to the just demand of the suffering people of the West, we must bury the Democratic party in the potters' field."

THE Allegheny murder has been promptly followed by the arrest of the supposed criminals. As to their guilt or innocence, we have no opinion, at the present, to express. This will be established by their trial. But whoever is guilty should be promptly punished, to the full extent of the law. We have held, and still hold, that capital punishment should be enforced against all persons guilty of murder. There is no propriety in having a law on our statute books that is not enforced. Besides, murder can only be checked by a rigid enforcement of the law. We therefore hope that the most prompt trial will be given, and if a verdict of guilty is reached, that the full penalty of the law will be meted out to the guilty parties.

SOME Democrats having accused TILDEN of improper dealings with the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad, the *World* defends him. This defense is a very humorous affair. As reduced to its pith, it is about as follows: 1. He didn't do it. 2. The amount was not as much as people allege. 3. He had a right to do it anyhow, on the principle of grabbing for his own money wherever he could find it. 4. It was a mean piece of business for a railroad to "steal" as many as it became they never paid Mr. TILDEN what he thought his professional services worth, and they ought not to have objected to him getting square with them in his own way. The *World* may have intended it as a sort of back-handed defense for its candidate; but be that as it may, the above is its substance.

THERE is a strong indication that the price of gold will shortly decline. The payments for interest on the public debt, which were commenced by the Government Wednesday, will call for twenty-five millions in gold from the Treasury vaults, and the throwing of this amount on the market ought to exert a declining influence. The increase in the receipts from the Nevada and other mines should have the same tendency, as about fifty per cent. in value of the yield consists of gold. The Bank of England and the Bank of France have largely added to their stock on hand, and the indications, the New York *Times* says, are that the banks of that city will shortly be counteracted with the precious metal. That the outlook favors a decline in prices.

EVEN the New York *Sun*, which is inclined to sustain the Democracy in their purpose to cripple the administration, cannot endorse all the mechanisms resorted to. For example, it declares that "it will not do to attack the naturalization of soldiers, cutting here and there by whims and spasms. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, for instance, the House has retained the appropriation of $65,000 for continuing Prof. HAYDEN'S survey, and that of $20,000 for Prof. HOWELL'S Wells Limit. WHEELER'S survey is, for some unexplained reason, thrown out altogether. We have never learned that the topographical and scientific results of Lieut. WHEELER'S expedition were in any way inferior to those obtained by the parties sent out by the Interior Department, and the army engineers certainly do their work much cheaper. Last year Prof. HAYDEN, with forty-one men, cost the Government $45,000, while the Engineer Corps expedition of eighty-two men, under Lieut. WHEELER, cost only $45,000. If the work of exploration is to be continued, it will be poor economy to throw out the officers of the army, who have heretofore done their share cheaper and better than the civilians employed by the Interior Department. If Congress sees fit to limit the appropriation for exploration to $95,000, why not divide the sum equitably, giving HAYDEN $35,000 say, and POWELL and WHEELER $30,000 each?"

THEIR TICKET.

TILDEN and HENDRICKS is the ticket foredoomed to defeat in November next. We tender our obligations to the Democracy for their kindness in putting up the weakest ticket at all possible for them to nominate. TILDEN, despite the attempt to back him with HENDRICKS, will be utterly weak in the West, and we predict that he will be thoroughly and terribly beaten in all the Western States, and, we think in such of the Southern States as are not hopelessly and blindly Democratic. He will have a stern conflict in New York before he can assure himself of success. Indeed, we do not imagine he will harmonize, very readily, the discordant political elements in that State. Tammany is not used to being defied as well as beaten, and unless the Governor can patch up some sort of truce with the managers of that institution, he will suffer severely from the lukewarm character of the support they will give him. If he does arrange with that organization, this fact will be promptly known, and will operate seriously to his disadvantage. Thus the discords and general weaknesses of the Democracy in New York open a favorable opportunity for us to carry the State. WHEELER, too, is popular in the country districts, and will add to the strength of the ticket. We think the Republicans of New York will be derelict if they do not carry that State. Indiana will be a severely contested battle ground, in view of HENDRICKS' nomination, but we are hopeful, and the popularity of Governor ORTH, and the intense unpopularity of the Democratic platform, give the impression that Indiana will be heavily Republican. In this case, New York, New Jersey, and the Southern States will be the battle ground.

The record of TILDEN has not been severely criticised, heretofore, but all the features of his public career will yet be brought to the light, and if we are greatly mistaken, there will be some seven day facts developed, in due time. This, with the contemptible platform adopted, will do the Democracy great harm. Unless new light develops, we are very confident that the Democracy will be very badly demoralized and beaten this year.

THEIR PLATFORM.

A stump speech, under the title of Reform, constitutes the platform of the Democratic party. An attempt to coerce specie payments in advance of 1879 characterizes the purposes of the Democracy on the financial question. A strong and very vigorous protest was vainly urged, but the majority report was put through under whip and spur. This aside, and the platform is made up of platitudes, each paragraph beginning with the word Reform. It comprises a strained effort to make this term cover every imaginable issue in politics, and to appeal to the people in the interest of the Democratic party. No declarations, binding upon the Democracy, are made; no assurances to the people are given, but a theory is set up that the right kind of Reform will restore to us the blessings of plenty and prosperity, once the sun and moon always to shine, the rains to fall from a cloudless sky, the earth to yield perennially, and human happiness to be permanent and perfect. We submit that this rickety reform offers to give us, promptly, specie payments, free trade, the ability to run the government without money, give every man a farm, will correct our naturalization laws, shut out the Mongolians, make elections free, regulate the civil service, make public officials wise, virtuous and good, and generally afford us an earthly paradise, where the good can peacefully and securely dwell. Such is the pleasing picture set before us in the syren song of the Democracy.

This would all be well enough if we could forget the source from which it comes. The good book inquires, "Do men gather figs of thorns, or grapes of thistles? By their fruits ye shall know them." Who are those that indulge in such gracious, golden promises? They are the rank and file of the old Democratic party; who have, with equal facility, blown hot and cold, these many years, in the hope of catching popular favor. They were ready to adopt any views whatever, and to indulge in any promises that give them hope of success. It would afford a study in morals to present the contrasting declarations on public questions made by the Democratic party. They have been on all sides of every prominent issue before the country, a fact that proves them to have no settled convictions on any question, and to be willing to put forth anything in the line of demagoguery, if thereby they may gain power in the nation. Our surprise is that the shallowness of their subterfuge is not apparent to them. The constant lugging in of the term Reform, and its application to issues that are simply matters of opinion, illustrates the demagoguery of its use. The financial policy of the nation is a matter of opinion, not of reform. The identical policy followed by President GRANT is what they propose to continue—yet they label it as a reform. So in several particulars, their proposed policy is identical with that of the Republican party, yet they label their views as a reform.

The only sense in which anything they really propose to carry out,—for one-half their platform is never intended to be realized,—will be a reform is that in which it will be a departure from their established course. The cry of Reform was raised nearly two years ago, and used by the Democrats to gain power. What use has been made of it? What plans of beneficial legislation have been adopted or proposed by the House, in Congress? They have attempted to reduce the compensation of government officials, below any point heretofore known, and then have turned round and sought to pass claims in the interest of rebels, involving fifty times the amount proposed to be saved out of the reduction of the salaries of officials. In the form of cotton and rebel war claims, extra bounties, and the like, they have proposed to vote accounts that will aggregate about $300,000,000; and this with the restraint upon them of knowing that it would require the consent of the Senate to get this corrupt legislation through. They have repealed, *in the Appropriation bill*, the Registry law, whereby immense frauds in national elections have hereto been prevented. It has come to be regarded as an axiom in legislation, that to repeal a law in an appropriation bill, has some corruption in it. Yet this is just how these reform Democrats propose to be rid of the safeguards against corruption provided in the Registry law. These are recent, and not old events, and so cannot be claimed to be obsolete.

The issue upon which the Democracy have chosen to put this canvass is one that is peculiarly acceptable to the Republican party. It candidates can stand upon the most progressive Reform platform that can be presented, and nothing in their past history will be found inconsistent with it. Not so, however, with Governor TILDEN. His reformatory propensities, partisan and demagogic as they are, have but a recent origin. The full record of his career will soon appear, and his value as a reformer, will be accurately established. His habit of spending money on the press, as a means of securing their influence is well known. The New York *Sun*, the most notoriously corrupt and vindictive sheet in the country, is for him,—a result that could not possibly have been secured without reward of some kind. The entire checkered career of the man has has been that of a selfish demagogue, always able to command the most corrupt element in his party in his service. JOHN MORRISSEY, of New York, was his leading backer and striker at St. Louis. And with this leader, and a record of most wonderful corruption immediately back of them, the Democratic party is sounding the praises of Reform! Was there ever a more impudent pretense put forward, in the entire history of American politics? The Devil among the sons of light displayed the absolute beauty of consistency, as compared with this revelation of the pretensions of the Democratic party. Reform, then is the watchword, and Reform let it be.

HOW TO TREAT SUNSTROKE.

Facts Worth Heeding While the Mercury is Among the Nineties.

The report of the Sanitary Committee of the Board of Health upon sunstroke says: "Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is 'muggy.' It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of the heated term than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, and abuse of stimulants predispose. It is much more apt to attack those working in the sun, and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working in doors and where there is artificial heat, see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun wear a light hat (not black, as it absorbs heat) and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have wherever possible an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when walking, a canvass or board cover when working in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place, apply cold clothes to and pour cold water over head and neck. If any one is overcome by the heat give the person drinks of water or cold black tea or cool coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry, sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint, and pulse feeble, let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia (hartshorn) in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

Friday a Lucky Day With American Generals.

Mr. Hayes has reason to congratulate himself upon the day of the week on which he was nominated. Friday is regarded by some vulgar people as an unlucky day, whereas—for Americans, at least—it has proved itself to be the most fortunate of the seven. It was on Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from the harbor of Palos for the New World. It was on Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty-five days of navigation. It was on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain, to announce to their Catholic Majesties the glorious result of his expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1494, that he discovered the American Continent. On Friday, March 5, 1497, Henry VII., of England, gave to John Cabot his despatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America. On Friday, September 6, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On Friday, November 10, 1620, the Mayflower first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22, 1732, that George Washington was born. It was on Friday, June 16, 1775, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on Friday, October 7, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday, and on Friday, June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress. It will be seen that Mr. Hayes has no reason to fear ill-luck in his canvass, on account of the day of his nomination. On the contrary, he could not have selected a day for the event which could promise so auspiciously for the issue of the campaign.

Rather Early.

There is a young lady in this city who has the misfortune to talk in her sleep, and it is said she will answer unconsciously the questions which are secrets in her waking hours. She is waited upon by a timid young man who has never been able to screw his courage up to the "sticking place," and ask her to marry him. He went up one night last week, and, entering the front door, as was his habit, without ringing the bell, he saw his dulcinea asleep on the parlor sofa. He hesitated a moment over the propriety of advancing without announcing himself, when he heard his own name softly expressed from between those coral lips. Immediately the pent-up burden of his heart broke out in words:

"Dearest, do you love me?"

"Yes," was the soft response of the sleeper.

"Will you marry me?"

"Yes."

"I hall it be in a year?"

"Any time."

"Let it be in six months?"

There was a moment's silence and suspense, when the lips again moved, and the young man heard distinctly the little word "July."

He stepped cautiously back, and glided quietly from the house. He has been up every night since, but has not referred to the conversation with the sleeper. July is a very pleasant month, but the time is rather too soon for the young man.

A Beautiful Home.

Everybody desires to have a beautiful home within, whatever be its ugliness or barrenness without; but everybody can not afford the means which they think essential to the provision of this beauty, and so, from day to day, they creep on without it, deeming it sufficient excuse for the absence of the desired effect that indeed they want it, or mean to have it, and letting the house remain in the meanwhile so unattractive that its children, once out of it, seldom long to return to it, so far at any rate, as pleasure to the eye is concerned. In short, flowers supply the place of half the articles of luxury and cost with which the wealthy furnish their parlors. The present observation of the absence of much; they supply the place of more; they are tapestry, furniture, and ornament together. The moment one enters the house where flowers are cherished, one is usually aware of a certain atmosphere as gentle and sweet as the atmosphere of the flowers themselves; refinement seems to belong to the place in which such gentle creatures flourish, and affection and tenderness seem to belong to the place as well, in the sense of gratitude for their abounding beauty. To such a place brothers will be proud to bring their friends, and sisters will not be ashamed to receive them. There winter may blow and whistle without, but summer is radiant and blossoming within.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Who's Who.

Wheeler is thus described by "Creighton" in the Danbury *News*: "He is not dashing nor handsome. He is a man of honest look and conscious bearing. There is something about him when he takes you by the hand, in his firm, close grasp, that is sanctified of fearless honesty and magnetism. His face is filled with character and manliness. He is free from the slightest singe. There is no taint about him nor squeamishness. His reputation is healthy, pure, and reliable. He is not on the defensive. He is faithful to his conviction and true to himself. He has no chums to reward, no assaults to avenge. Independence and courage have healthy lodgment with him. There is nothing cunning about him. You can read him like a book, and he can read you as well. He won't claw you nor rub your left shoulder-blade and invite you to ask favors he will never bestow. His record is as clean as a blank health-bill. He has a clear skin and an unblushable eye. A square walk and a firm aspect are his. He is neither pedantic nor clownish. He has humor and feeling, a respectable constituency, bursting with satisfaction and well represented.

THE STARVATION OF BABES.

Breaking Up One Baby-Farming Den in New York City.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children broke up a baby farm, at a house in the rear of 324 East Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, on the complaint of Mrs. Elizabeth Clifford, of 123 West Twenty-third street. In the small, unclean apartment occupied by a Mrs. McCloskey, when the officers visited it, on Monday, were three women and six starving infants. One child lay in a cradle, grasping. Another lay on two chairs, his face, neck and arms covered black with flies, and too weak, from the want of nourishment, to brush the pests away. Another babe lay, feebly whimpering, on the floor by the stove. One an unclean lounge was a fourth, a bait for flies; and two of the women held the other two children in their arms. One half-emptied nursing bottle contained all the food that the mistress had left for the babies, for Mrs. McCloskey was not at home. The three woman in the room were servants out of employment, who were making the room their home while they awaited situations elsewhere.

Officer Gerner, of the Society, and Officer Goldwaite, of the Twenty-second street station, found one infant so near the point of death that they felt constrained to move it, cradle and all, into the open court in front of the house. Its shrunken legs were hardly larger than a man's finger. It had the pallor of death, and its breathing was painfully slow. The fresh air revived it. Officer Gerner pocketed the nursing bottle to use as evidence, and then brought wine, milk and eggs, and made the famished little ones a drink that gave them new life. He appointed a neighbor to care for the children over night, and then he set himself about the arrest of Mrs. McCloskey. He found her, yesterday, in a Second avenue car. When the officer returned to the house in Twenty-fifth street, only two babes remained there. The others had been taken away. Mrs. McCloskey held one in her arms at the time of her arrest. It was a large but miserable baby, and suffered from an ailment that deprived it of the power either to sit or stand. A woman in Houston street, the mother of one of the children, took her babe home, and a mother from Thirty-fifth street carried hers to the foundling asylum. The woman who had been left to take care of the babes thoughtfully took the dying infant out of doors Tuesday morning, and kept it in its cradle until evening. The one other child that remained was left indoors, and there it lay all day, greatly strengthened by good food, but it was little better than a skeleton. Six weeks ago, Mrs. Clifford says, it was a robust, rosy baby.

Before Justice Kilbreth Mrs. McCloskey said that she was uniformly kind to the babies, but that many that she received were very young, and "could not be kept from falling."

Jane Wilson, a boarder with Mrs. McCloskey, said that the woman frequently left the babes unattended, and that she took Mrs. Russell's child by the heels and wrapped its head against the floor, saying, "D——n the bastard; it's paid for, anyway," and leaving on its tiny head a bump like a walnut.

Elizabeth Clifford and Catherine Nauch corroborated this testimony in part.

Justice Kilbreth held Mrs. McCloskey in $1,000 to await trial.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

LANCASTER COUNTY fowls are dying by hundreds, from a peculiar disease that baffles remedy.

WARREN had a brass band convention last week. A lot of Complanter Indians were awarded the palm for doing the best blowing.

MRS. ANN SEBRING, mother of Mrs. Governor Hartranft, died very suddenly at the Executive Mansion on Tuesday afternoon, of rheumatism of the heart. The remains were taken to Norristown for interment. Mrs. Sebring was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

A FEW days ago Wm. Stranahan, a Mercer county farmer, residing near Sharpsville, shot himself through the head with a rifle. It was his second attempt at suicide. On Tuesday a lad thirteen years of age, named Walter, hung himself in a barn near Meadville. No cause is assigned for either of the two acts.

Miss Harriet Martineau.

At her residence, "The Knolls," Westmoreland, England, died, on Tuesday night, the well-known English authoress, Harriet Martineau. She family was French, but she was born in Norwich, England, in June, 1802. Liberally educated by an uncle, Miss Martineau, at an early age, evinced decided literary abilities, and her "Devotional Exercises for the Use of Young People," written at the age of 21, was commended by the best critics in England. After this she espoused the cause of the working people of England and wrote several novels exhibiting their oppressed condition and urging that relief should be extended to them. These works, which were marked by bold thoughts, clothed in strong, vigorous language, were followed by a series of stories illustrating political economy, some of which were so pointed as to cause them to be printed in more than one language and circulated in all parts of Europe. Miss Martineau visited this country in 1834, and, like Charles Dickens and Mrs. Trollope, upon her return home, recorded her opinions and observations in book form. These volumes were variously commented upon. In 1844 she wrote "Forest and Game Law Tales" in the same spirit and with the same intent as characterized all her other works of a progressive and reformatory character. She afterwards translated and abridged Comte's "Cours de la Philosophie Positive" in admirable style. Miss Martineau was a bold, original thinker, and her literary labors partook of her prominent characteristics. Her works made a decided impression upon the age in which she lived, and will not soon be pushed from the stage by better efforts in the same direction.

A Queer Clergyman.

There is another clergymen in Brooklyn who has gotten himself into trouble. He administers to an Episcopal congregation in the Eastern District, and his particular trouble appears to be that he is too strict in his principles, and requires a corresponding strictness in his parishioners. The indictment against him reads thus: "He forbade church fairs, closed every avenue to the vanities and frivolities of a popular church, and set his face against everything except penitence and devotion to church work." Poor man! He did not drink, or flirt, or drive fast horses, but simply erred in calling men to repentance and insisting that they should give their whole mind to it. What shall be done with this man? How shall he be persuaded to countenance "vanities and frivolities?" Even his Bishop confesses the problem is a vexatious one. However, the vestry are to settle the matter at once by dismissing him. Then, if he continues in such terrible earnest and will not be fashionable, he will have to be sent as a missionary to the heathen.

Perfumes.

The finest perfumes are those which most nearly resemble growing flowers, and which are so ethereal and evanescent that they disappear without leaving behind them a stale and sickening odor. But such perfumes are not always easy to find. The American market has been flooded with weak imitations of French perfumery; and even the genuine has been an inferior article, expressly put up for exportation; so that it has been almost impossible to obtain the best perfumes on this side of the ocean.

A Man's Disposition.

If you want to find out a man's real disposition, take him when he is wet and hungry. If he is amiable then, dry him and fill him up, and you have an angel.—*Boston Traveller.* We find ourselves continually called upon to correct Boston philosophy. Now the real way to test a man is to take him when he is dry and hungry. Wet him properly and fill him up, and you have a seraph.

A Mocking Bird's Sorrow.

Justice Meacham has a mocking bird that was bequeathed to him by his daughter Alice, who died about two years ago. At her death the bird ceased to sing. Saturday evening he determined to take it over to his daughter's grave and there release it. That night the bird commenced to sing, and has been singing, at intervals, ever since.—*Nashville American.*

Not Familiar with It.

"Can you change this William for me?" said a young man who presented a $50 bill at the counter of the Gloucester (Mass.) National Bank recently. "Yes," said the cashier; "but why do call it William?" "Oh, I'm not familiar enough with this kind of a thing to call it Bill," was the quick reply.

The Quaker's Wrath.

Central Pennsylvania has potato-bugs, and as the worthy husbandman in drab wanders about his garden, he remarks feelingly to his wife, "Verily, Martha, the spirit almost moves me to eject with vehemence sundry of the quaint phrases common with the lost ones of the world's people."

"VOTE WITH CARE."

Vote brothers, vote with care,
Vote for Hayes and Bill Wheelaire;
Let the Copperheads pitch and rave;
Don't be tempted to rail and swear.

Take off your coat and do your share,
Whether its rainy or whether it's fair,
Go your pile on the gallant pair—
Rutherford Hayes and Bill Wheelaire.

Vote brothers, vote with care:
Vote for the ticket that's bound to wear;
Vote a first-class passenjaire;
Vote with a conscience free as air;
Vote for the man who'll do and dare;
Vote, and be sure you vote your share,
Never come up with a sickly glare,
Or growling around like a sore bare,
Saying your business will interfaire,
And you can't go up like a good soldiare,
And cast your ballas plump and square
For Hayes the patriot Governaire,
And honest Uncle Bill Wheelaire.

—The theory that color have an influence upon diseases of the brain is being practically tested in Italy, and with results that are stated to be as encouraging as they are extraordinary. The following instances were cited as illustrations of the treatment and its effects: "A taciturn and melancholy lunatic, who rarely ate of his own accord, was made to lie down in a room with red glass windows, and walls painted red. In three hours he was lively and gay, and asked for food. Another patient was accustomed to pass the day with his hands contracted over his mouth, to keep out poisoned air. He lay down for a time in the same red room. The following day he ate heartily, and from that time forth was cured. A violent maniac, for whom a straight-jacket was necessary, was kept in a room with blue glass and walls; in an hour he was much calmer. Another mad person was cured by being kept in a violet room.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Foliansbee, Robert L. Schmertz.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MINNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,

FROM

ALL NATIONS,

Universally use S. T.

Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

B. TIEGEL

NO. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear. LOWEST PRICES.

SINNOTT'S

WOODEN TANK FACTORY.

I am prepared to furnish Oil, Water and Liquor Tanks of all sizes and shapes, at short notice. Orders by mail promptly filled.

P. ERCE SINNOTT,

Nos. 115 and 117 Buena Vis a street, Allegheny City, Pa.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,

Late Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.

221 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S

BROOM FACTORY

AND

Paper Warehouse,

NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,

Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,

309 Liberty St., West of Smithfield St.

Enameled

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,

MANUFACTURED BY

National Tube Works Co.,

Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.

JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

PATENTS.

JOHNSTON & DONN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

AND

Solicitors for American and Foreign Patents,

Offices, No. 18 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and corner of F and 6th St., Washington, D. C.

JOHNSTON & DONN make examinations as to the patentability of inventions; give opinions as to value of Patents; prosecute infringements and defend Patents. Established 1863.

JOSEPH MCNAUGHER.....SAM'L MCNAUGHER.

PAVING.

We are prepared to pave, repave or repair streets, side-walks and yards with stone, brick or flags, furnishing and setting curbstones at lowest prices to justify good work.

We will furnish contractors and others with curbstones, cut or rough. Orders promptly attended to. Address

McNAUGHER & CO.,

232 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Office hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6 P. M.

Centennial Headquarters

FOR

MUSLIN, BUNTING

AND

SILK FLAGS,

LANTERNS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO,

CROQUET.

Full Set, 8 Balls and 8 Mallets	$1 00
Full Set	1 50
" " fine	2 50
" " with Patent Socket	3 00
" " " " fine	3 50

C. Yeager & Co.

110 MARKET STRET.

WALL PAPER!

Be of good cheer

To all good people it doth appear

That spring time housewifery draweth near, Therefore,

W. P. Marshall

Hath received a new collection of

WALL PAPERS

In Leather, Brocade, Gold, Satin Stencil-panels, Pictures, Illuminated Borders and Sorbasse, in styles old and styles new, at all grades of prices, at

NEW STORE ROOMS,

74 SEVENTH STREET.

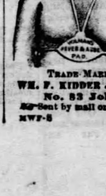
(FORMERLY IRWIN.)

HOLMAN'S

Fever and Ague and Liver Pad

CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.

The Best Liver Regulator in the World.



TRADE MARK.

"The only true cure for and preventive of Fever in all its forms; Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Dizziness, Disordered Digestion, &c., &c.

None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, pamphlet and little blue book, Enemy in the Air.

WM. F. HIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 83 John Street, N. Y.

Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.

NWF-8

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

SPECIALTIES AND SPECIAL PRICES,

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT FOR THIS WEEK, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S, Nos. 155, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Dress Goods!

For this week special prices have been made on nearly all lines of our large and beautiful line of Dress Goods, Silks, &c., and every counter contains good bargains.

Special Bargains

In newest styles of Summer Plaids, from 8c to 25c, worth one-half more formerly.

Special Bargains

In latest styles Fine Summer Plaids in great variety of materials, from 12c to $1.00, sold usually at one-third to one-half more.

Special Bargains

In a beautiful assortment of Brocade Mohairs from 25c to $1, never sold less than one-half per yard more.

Special Bargains

In Black Alpacas, very best possible value, from 12½c to 41.

Special Bargains

In Black Gros Grain Dress Silks from 75c to $4.50 per yard, and we respectfully ask an examination of this line.

Special Bargains

In a full and beautiful line of Colored Silks, from $1.00 to $2.50—these are special good bargains.

Special Bargains

In a choice assortment of Lawns from 12½c to 37½c. Also, in all shades of Dress, Duster and Blouse Linens from 12½ to 37½c.

Special Bargains

And a special good bargain in Plain, Striped and Checked Black and Colored Hernanis and Grenadines from 8c to $2.

New Low Prices on all Goods.

GREAT SALE

OF

DRY GOODS.

One of the largest stocks of Dry Goods in this part of the State to be sold regardless of cost or value,

To Quit the Business.

Being about to engage in another business, I offer my entire stock of Dry Goods at prices that will insure their sale within

SIXTY DAYS!

This stock must be sold. Price not so much an object as to realize rapidly on the goods. This is a genuine bona fide closing out sale, at every dollar's worth of goods must be disposed of by September 1st.

This is a rare opportunity to secure good bargains. Stock is very full, comprising over

$75,000 Worth of New and Desirable Goods.

Come early, as the best goods will likely be disposed of first.

Everything sold at private sale, and marked down to less than half their value.

We cannot enumerate prices—come and see our prices.

A. W. ERWIN,

172 & 174 Federal Street,

Allegheny City, Pa.

THE NEWEST THING OUT.

FOULARD PERCALE SUITS.

IN BLACK,

And the Dark Shades of BLUE, MYRTLE and BROWN.

JUST OPENED BY

F. H. EATON & CO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Window Shades, AT LOWEST PRICES. D. & F. S. WELTY, 115 and 117 Federal St., ALLEGHENY. CARPETS.

CALDWELL'S NEW BUILDING.

CARPETS.

There are Three Reasons Why Everybody Should Buy from

M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,

NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

1st—Our sales room being on Second Floor, our expenses are less than any other house of the same class.

2d—We buy everything from Manufacturers, so that our customers have but one profit to pay.

3d—We sell for Cash, avoiding thereby losses by bad debts, and are offering goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

NEW

SPRING PATTERNS

JUST OPENED.

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

ARCHITECTS.

BOYD & GAMBLE,

ARCHITECTS

GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,

Corner of Wood street and Diamond alley.

T. D. EVANS,

ARCHITECT,

Has returned from Europe,

OFFICE—56 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,

66 and 68 Federal street, Allegheny,

has designed and superintended the erection of the Fannie Bolerma School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boys' Home, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Old Monongahela and Pure Rye

WHISKIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,

No. 127 Liberty St.,

cor of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Ladies' Wear!

Special good bargains will be found for this week in Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., and lowest prices possible on every article on our second floor.

Special Bargains

Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen and Grass Cloth Suits.

Special Bargains

Full assortment of Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits.

Special Bargains

In Ladies' White Barred Jaconet Suits, at $2.50, worth just $6.00.

Special Bargains

We are offering special inducements in our large assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, in great variety of styles.

Special Bargains

In a beautiful assortment of White Goods, fully one-third lower than usual prices.

Special Bargains

In Ladies' Calico and Chintz Wrappers, Skirts, Waists, &c. And extra good bargains in Linen Lace Points, Pacques and Capes, Fancy Striped Shawls, &c.

Special Bargains

All kinds of wearing apparel for Infants at lowest prices.

Special Bargains

Ready-made Clothing of latest styles, for Gents, Youths and Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys at much less than usual prices.

Special Bargains for This Week.

NEW SILKS!

AT

B. AND B.

LARGE ASSORTMENT!

LOWER PRICES.

New Colored Dress Silks

At $1.12½, as good as regular $1.25, and in choice shades of Prune, Navy Blue, Dark Myrtle and Brown.

A choice line finer qualities from $1.25 to $1.75. Small line Black and White Stripe Silks at 65c. New Black

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

n Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

S. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
FRIDAY, June 30, 1876. }

The improved weather yesterday exerted a slightly favorable influence on the financial and business market, but not enough to materially change the situation. There are still many projects for active enterprises, in various forms, but none that are in immediate operation. The demand on our banks is still small, and the prospect is that the accumulation of deposits will continue for some to come to come. There is, however, no feature in the market that is worth recording, and the probability is that the summer will pass before any special event will occur worth mention.

—The extraordinary depression of the silver market for some time past is said by the *New York Shipping List* to be due mainly to increased production, the substitution of gold for silver as a circulating medium in several countries of Europe, notably in Germany, and finally to the demonetized condition of the Indian exchanges. The cablestates the price of bar silver at London as 50½d per ounce, with the supplementary information that silver intended for India is even lower than that. This is the lowest prie of silver known to history. It cannot ie expected that this unusual state of the silver market will have much effect upn the general money market of this country, the principal losers being the ric silver miners, especially in Nevada. It will rather promote the circulation of silver currency, without bearing directy upon the resumption of payments in gld.

—The Maryland Court of Appeals has just decided, in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company vs. William B. Blair, that the owner of coupon bonds which have beenlost or stolen is entitled to obtain from the company issuing them certificates of indebtedness in the place of the lost bonds upn filing in court approved bond or bondsof indemnity to save the company harmless in case the missing bonds should core to light in the hands of *bona fide* holdersfor value, without notice.

—The Comptriller of the Currency has advised the Secrary of the Treasury that the amount of additional circulation issued from May 29 to June 28, 1876, was $439,230, upon which amount 80 per cent. of legal tender rates will be retired. The total amount of additional national bank notes issued sinc the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, is $884,645.

—A wholesome lesson may be learned by the banks from a little study of the failures of large oncerns. They will see that a distribution of their money on loan is wiser than putting too many eggs in one basket. It is a policy in all well governed insurance companies to divide the risks and thus measurably avoid heavy losses.

—Idle ships may seek employment at San Francisco, the *Alta* of the 19th saying that nearly six hundred ships will be necessary to move the surplus grain, now at the interior. When steted, while arrangements at the date named did not been made for half so many.

—The clearings between the Chicago banks for the past week aggregated $20,063,350, against $21,723,561 for the same week of last yeaand the balances $1,585,095, against $2 159,866 for the corresponding year of 1875.

—The Chicago Board of Trade voted to adjourn over from the afternoon on Saturday, July 1, to the morning of Wednesday, July 5, in honor of the national anniversary and Centenary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Joseph H. Dulls et ux. to Christ. Hommel, September 28, 1863; lot on Franklin street, Eighth ward, city.....$300
N. Miller to Joseph Griffith, October 17, 1874; three lots in West Pennsylvania.....$487
Geo. Rodgers et ux. to Mary Cried, June 14, 1876; ground rent on lot on Washington street.....$175
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Pennsylvania Insurance Company, May 27, 1867; interest of J. W. Crozier to two lots in Mifflin borough.....$200
Mt. Lebanon Cemetery Company to W. R. Brown, October 24, 1875; lot No. 13, Section 2 in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery.....
P. H. Miller to H. K. Porter et ux. March 1, 1876; lot on Rifferth street, Seventeenth ward, city.....
John O'Leefe, assignee, to James Callery, June 17, 1876, lot on Robinson street, Fourteenth ward, city.....$9,010
Same to same, June 17, 1876; lot on Miami lane, Fourteenth ward, city.....$,928
James M. Stoup et ux. to J. M. Sproull, Murphy bet 31, 1870; three tracts of land in Pine township.....$5,320
Jacob Covde, trustee, to T. H. Gibson, May 1, 1876; lot on North Canal street, Sharpsburg.....$1,700
Thos. H. Gibson to Jacob Covde, trustee, May 15, 1876; above lot.....$4,700
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to Wm. Mazett, April 24, 1876; interest of George Kelly to lot on Bonniday street, Sixteenth ward, city.....$10
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Mary Cochran, May 1, 1876; lot on Bear avenue, Chartiers borough.....$300
Ed. Mills, assignee, to John L. Moorehouse, June 26, 1876; lots 12 and 13 in Irwin's plan, Reserve tract, Allegheny.....$500
Henry Lange et ux. to Abel Braun, June 12, 1876; lot on Manhattan street, Eighth ward, Allegheny.....$1,200
R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to A. Reinsman, June 17, 1876; interest of Wm. Z-hnder to lots 10 and 11 in Reinsman's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny.....$1,200
Same to same, April 27, 1876, interest of Charles Schleifer to lot on Lowrie street Seventh ward Allegheny.....
M. Dillman to John Best, Jr., June 17, 1876; lot on Second avenue, Fourteenth ward, city.....$4,600
John C. Robinson et ux. to Lucian A. Libe, Ingstone et ux. June 21, 1876; the undivided half of lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny.....$1,000
M. Fisher et ux. to Samuel Park, May 24, 1876; two acres in Franklin township.....$900
T. H. Nevin to Henry Fogle, January 12, 1876; 15 acres in Pine township.....$1,750 00
John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Cassimere Walde, October 16, 1875; interest of Wm. Luckenback, June 9, 1874, same lot.....$ 0 0
Cassimere Walde to Wm. Luckenback, June 9, 1874; same lot.....$ 0 0
Hugh McRoberts et ux. to John Shankey, June 2, 1876; lot on Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$1
The Hoboken Savings Bank to Hugh D. Renwick, September 18, 1875; two lots in Hoboken.....$750
James C. Stewart to James D. Stewart, June 27, 1876; lot in Grantsville, Robinson township.....$400
Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company to Mrs. Dora Schwed, May 1, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city.....$500
Same to Herman Hiller, May 2, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city.....$500
Hirestead Park and Life Insurance Company to W. Jamison, June 1, 1876; lot No. 283 in Homestead.....$500
Dr. Hiram Wrone to D. C. Snyder, June 8, 1876; the undivided sixth part of 7 acres and 64 perches in Haysville, Ohio township.....$2,150
L. McMullen to Paul Quilli, April 7, 1876; 40 acres Arch street, Second ward, Allegheny.....$2,000
Oliveretta Wharton to Wm. Watt et al April 15, 1876; lot on Sarah street, Lower St. Clair township.....$4,500

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868, coupons	124
U. S. 6's 1861, coup	122¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1865	118¾	Currency 6's	127½
" 1865 new	121	New 5 per cents	117½
6-20's 1867	122¾	10-40's coupons	118¾

N. Y. Central	107¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17¾
Erie	14½	Union Pacific	63
L. C.	97	Toledo & Wabash	2
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	139¾
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref	70¼	American Express	58¾
Michigan Southern	86¾	U. S. Express	51
Do. Central	86¾	W. Fargo Co. Ex	89½
Northwestern Com.	92¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	120	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	109¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Cleve. & Pitts	92¾	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	28¾	Iron Mountain	20
Western Union Tel.	76¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philidelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (8)	48¾
Reading (8)	44¾	Empire do. (8)	12½
U. Cos. of N. J. (8)	127¾	A. V. R. R. 7.30's	101
Oil Creek (8)	3	C. C. & St. L. 7's	84
Lehigh Valley (8)	57	N. Pacific bonds (4)	—

NEW YORK, June 29, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@4 per cnt.; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. Theustoms receipts were $325,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,902,000. The chrings were $20,000,00, Sterling was firmat 488@490. Gold was firm at 112¾. Governments were firm and in good demnn. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks were active and irregular, with Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail strong and higher, and Michigan Central, Northwests, St. Pauls, and coal shares weak and lower. The transactions were 168,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwests, 9,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 4,000 Michigan Central, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123¾; 5-20s '65, 119¾; do. new, 120¾; do. '67, 122¾; do. '68, 124; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118¾; new 5s, 117¾; currency 6s, 126¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27½; Missouri 6s, 107¾.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 26¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 89½; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 71; New York Central, 107¾; Erie, 14¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 139¾; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 50¾; Panama, 98; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 56¾; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 42¾; do. preferred, 66¾; C. C. C. & I., 44¾; New Jersey Central, 71¾; Rock Island, 109½; St. Paul, 41¾; do. preferred, 70¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Terre Hante, 10½; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 7; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 23; Indiana Central, 33; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14; Central Pacific, 109½; Union do., 105¾; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91¼.

LONDON, 5 P. M., June 29.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £479,000 in the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £174,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 55½ per cent. Consols, 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¾; preferred, 18.

PARIS, June 29.—The amount of specie in the Bank of France increased 13,416,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 104f 80c.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, June 29, 1876. }

General business continues dull, as it nearly is at this season of the year, and the leading articles of merchandise are destitute of anything important or deserving of special notice to which reference has not previously been made. The rains of the past two days were very opportune, as vegetation in this section of the country was needing it badly; the reports generally concerning the crops are favorable, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

APPLES.—New crop are coming forward freely but with a fair demand prices are maintained ranging from $2.50 to 2.50 per bbl as to quality.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¼@3c; Refined do., 3½@3¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, ike everything else, affected by the hard times. We quote $ bbl to the trade and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are nominal at 90c@$1 ₱ bu.

BROOM CORN—Is dull in our market. A Chicago paper, of the 28th, reports as follows: Dealers report a fair trade for June at the annexed prices. The offerings, except choice Hurl, are liberal, but there is a desire to clean the stock before the time for new corn. The market is weak, and concessions would probably be made for large lots, especially by holders of consignments. The new crop is said to be looking well. Quotations: Choice Hurl, 8a9c; medium and No. 2 Hurl, 7a8c; good medium brush, 5½@6c; common do., 4½@5c; fair insides and covers, 4a5c; inferior, 3a4c; crooks, 2a3c.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.75
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk braid	2.50
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	3.75
No 5 Hurl	3.50
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carret	3.50
No 4 carpet	3.75
No 5 carpet	4.00

BERRIES—Are coming forward freely, but with a steady demand prices are pretty well sustained. Raspberries selling at $7a8 ₱ stand; Gooseberries, $4.50a4; Cherries, $5a6.

BUTTER—The supply of gilt edge is light, and as there is some inquiry, prices are firm at 17a18c; but common and medium grades are dull, and there is a very fair supply of this character. The hot weather has curtailed the consumption somewhat, and, in addition, the most of the Butter coming forward is soft, rendering it more difficult to dispose of. The weather has more to do with the market than most people are aware of.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1.60 at.75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1.50a1.65. Cement—Rosendale $3a3.50 ₱ bbl; Yonghiogheny, $2.00a2.25; Louisville, $2.00a2.25; New Lisbon, $2.25a2.75; Portland, $6.50a7.50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4.25; New York, $3.50a3.75; Michigan, $3.50a3.75. Land Plaster, $3a3.50. White Sand, $1.50a2.00 ₱ load.

CHEESE—The receipts continue to keep up pretty well, and while the demand is all that can be expected at this season of the year, it is scarcely sufficient to absorb all that is coming forward, hence the supply has commenced to accommulate somewhat. No change in prices. Prime new Ohio Factory, 8½a8¾c to the trade, and 9¾a10c in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, and even the sharp decline noted in our last review does not appear to have stimulated the demand. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14¼ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	14¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¼ "
Tarred rope and yarn	11¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	— "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¼ cts. per lb
" " Hole Rope Yarns	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	10¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "
Jobbers over quotations	9c
Alsizes	9 "

EGGS—The supply for some days past has been scarcely equal to the demand, hence prices have been advanced 1a2c per dozen; fresh stock is selling 16c yesterday and to-day, believed did not bear of an occasional sale at 20. It is probable the market will react after the "Fourth," as it nearly always does.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is easy, in view of the fact that the wheat crop promises well, but as yet there has been no quotable decline in the value of flour, believed to be largely owing to the fact that there will be until after harvest. We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50a9.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

FISH—There is a fair trade but no change in prices, which weannex as follows:

No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00	₱ bbl.
No 1 do	22 00	do
No 1 Shore do	20 00	do
Large No 2 do	16 00	do
Split Labrador Herring	8 00	do
Whitefish	5 75	₱ hf bbl
Lake Herring	2 50	do
Large Georges Codfish	6½c	₱ lb
Medium do	6	do
Boneless Codfish	10	do
Halibut	12½c	do
No 1 Herring	40c	₱ box
Scaled Herring	15	do
Smoked Hoater Herring	$1.75	do

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, having been stimulated by the more favorable advices from Rio, and the feeling just now is that prices will go higher; however, it is but proper to state that some operators have but little confidence in the present rigure, regarding it as bull movement on the part of importers and other large holders, who, it is alleged, would like to unload. Sugars continue firm at the recent advance, with an increasing demand. Teas continue dull, and while there has been no recent decline, the tendency is downward. Rice continues quiet and the same is true of Spices.

RICE.

Carolina	6¾a7½	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B	10¾a
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Extra C	10¼a
Granulated	11¾a	Refd. Yellow	9¾a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	45	a 47½	Fair	35	a 38
Prime	40	a 43	Dark	25	a 30

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	85	Japan	40a85
Gunpowder	45a0	90	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	40a	75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23	a	Rio (gold pkgs)	20½
Prime Rio	21¾	a22	Rio (loose)	20
Good Rio	20	a21	Roasted Java	36
Old Gov Java	32			

TRADE—There is scarcely enough doing in this market to establish prices; dealers all report that they never experienced such a protracted siege of dullness, and furthermore, the probability is that there will be no decided or permanent improvement until after harvest. It is true stocks, both in the hands of retailers and consumers, are small, but the indications are that the hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to for some time yet. Fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1.30a 1.35. The receipts recently have been very meagre, excepting that consigned to the city mills, and they are not getting very much. The Oat market continues dull, but there has been no change in prices for several days; mixed Ohio and Penna. quoted at 29a 33, do white, 34a35c. Corn is very dull, and there is so little selling that it is difficult to quote prices; the range may be given at 47a48c, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12a13 for No. 1; timothy and $10a11 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $10a15.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $13a14; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Linseed No. 1, raw, 52c; Lard oil (Winter) 93a95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners oil, 60c; yellow do, 57c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62cc. Carbon quoted at 11¼a12 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No. 2 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners Oil, and the market is steady at quotations.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light ples are a shade better; selling in a jobbing way at 40a45c per bu; New Potatoes, $2.50a3.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured meats continue to meet with a steady demand, and the market, particularly as regards winter-cured Hams is firm, notwithstanding prices within the past ten days have been advanced 1¼a1¾c ₱ lb. Lard, which has been exceptionally dull, was firmer and higher in Chicago yesterday.

Hams—Ex S C	—	Mess Pork	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10¾	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	13
Do. Canvassed	14¾	Do. —¾ bbls	13¾
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. —kits	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. ¾ lb caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. ¾ lb do	14¾
per doz	8¾	Do. ¾ lb pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. ¾ lb do	15¾
Short Rib Sides	12	Do. ¾ lb do	15
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¼a8c ₱ lb for country rendered, and 8¾a8¾c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	Quality.		Quality. Dbl. st'h.
9 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75		$ 6 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$3 75	4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 8 by 12	4 00	4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25	4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75	5 25	8 75
13 by 15 to 14 by 20		5 50	9 50
15 by 20 to 18 by 22		6 00	9 50
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		6 50	10 50
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		7 00	11 25
20 by 28 to 24 by 36		7 50	12 00
26 by 36 to 26 by 44		8 00	14 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 52		9 00	15 00
30 by 52 to 30 by 54			16 00
30 by 56 to 34 by 56			17 50
34 by 58 to 33 by 60			20 00
34 by 60 to 40 by 60			22 00

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tube ₱ dozen	$1 00
No. 2 do	85
No. 3 do	70
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 00
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Cimmon do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90a1 25

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¾c ₱ lb by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11¼c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, June 29, 1876. }

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	140	cars. 2	cars. 25	cars. 15	cars.
Saturday	—	" 27	" 5	" 6	"
Sunday	63	" 14	" 25	" 16	"
Monday	19	" 12	" 7	" 2	"
Tuesday	—	" 41	" 15	" 41	"
Wednesday	26	" 14	" 13	" 16	"
Thursday	17	" 4	" 17	" 6	"
Total	270	" 87	" 128	" 105	"
Last week	261	" 74	" 133	" 62	"

CATTLE.

It was generally expected on Saturday last that there would be an improvement in the cattle trade this week, and these expectations have been partially realized. On Monday and Tuesday the market ruled firm; trade on Tuesday was unusually active, and prices for all grades were advanced 10a15c ₱ cwt, with but few remaining unsold. On Wednesday, however, notwithstanding the offerings were considerably below those of the preceding day; trade was less active and an offish feeling was developed by the regular eastern buyers, in consequence of increased receipts of through consignments. It was the falling in theshipments of through stock that stimulated our market last week, and it was increased arrivals of through consignments, that caused the reaction to which reference has been made.

Philadelphia buyers bought 28 cars this week, and New York 9 cars, the largest number that has been purchased here during the same time for several months. There was also an increased demand from country dealers and butchers, they having bought 40 cars, and business during the early part of the week was unusually active.

To-day trade was very quiet; it is true the supply was small, but it was fully up to the demand; there is no question but for the increased receipts of through consignments, the regular eastern shippers would have taken more stock, and their view of the very light supply, sellers would have been able to realize full prices. As it is, however, the market closes weaker than it opened, and we do not believe that good shipping grades could have been sold for as much money as they brought on Tuesday.

However, let the eastern markets be what they may, and there is no getting over the fact that they have been mean enough lately, we look for an increased trade within the next week or two. We had some buyers from the eastern part of the State this week, and we look for the number to be considerably increased from this on. Mr. Lanhister, Chester, and other adjoining countines, buy largely here every every year commencing in July, though in view of the heavy decline in the value of fat stock they will, of course, want to buy stockers considerably cheaper than they have done for several years.

QUOTATIONS.

Good 1,300a1,400 Steers	5,00a5,12
Good 1,200a1,300 Steers	4 85a4,85
Good 1,000a1,100 Steers	4 25a4,75
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3,00a3,50

SHEEP.

The supply was the largest we have had for some time, and the market one of the worst; as compared with the early part of the week, prices may be quoted down 20a25c, but taking last Friday and Saturday as a basis of comparison the decline was still greater, 40a50c ₱ cwt. Trade was sluggish yesterday and to-day even at the decline, and when we had 3 cars there were 4 cars remaining unsold, 4 cars of Ohios and 2 cars of Texans. Those buyers who held off longest got the cheapest stock; those who pitched in on Monday and Tuesday could have bought the same grades since at a reduction of ¼a½ of a cent. There was nothing sold above 5c this week, and but few at that figure, whereas on last Friday and Saturday the same kind brought from 5,40a5,50. Lambs of which there were but very few good ones offering, sold at 6¼a6½c.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 90a100 lbs	4,75a5,00
Good 80a90 lbs	4,25a4,50
Good 70a80 lbs	3,75a4,00
Fair 70a75 lbs	3,50a3,75
Indianas, according to quality	3,00a5,00

HOGS.

There was quite a brisk inquiry this morning, particularly for shipment to New York, and as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand, prices were advanced 20a25c ₱ cwt, and 40a50c as compared with last week. The advance was owing more to local competition than anything else, as there was no perceptible change in the advices from Chicago to warrant it, and unless the receipts continue light, which is not probable, current rates are not likely to be maintained very long. The most important sale to-day was 6 cars of good mixed (from Kentucky) at 6.65c, just about 20a 25 ₱ cwt more than could have been obtained for them yesterday.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs, 200a300 lbs	6,50a6,75
Yorkers, 160a200 lbs	6,30a6,50
Roughs	5,00a5,50

One single deck of extra Philadelphia hogs brought 6.80c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, June 29, 1876. }

The Crude market continues firm, and prices have been further advanced. United certificates quoted at ¾, 10; immediate shipment, ¾ 80a¾, 82½. Refined also strong and advancing; New York, 13½c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 13½c; Baltimore, 13½c; on cars here, 12¾a12¾c—sales reported at the outside figure late in the day. The most remarkable feature in connection with the market just now is that the raw article has not advanced as rapidly as the product.

A correspondent in the producing regions writes as follows: The improvement in the situation is direct attributable to the increased demand and to operators, who evidence an appreciation in the value of refined, which in turn causes crude to advance. The refining combination has for some months past been 'bearing' both the crude and refined markets. They did this in order to purchase large quantities of crude, in which they have been successful, in the meantime keeping the exporting Dutchmen under the impression there would follow a still further decline. Now the export trade season has opened, the tricky refiners spring their little game on the unsophisticated exporters. The refiners have the oil, and in order to make the exporters come to their terms, have inaugurated quite an extensive bull movement in both the crude and refined market. The exporters must have the oil and are taking it. As the advanced prices, thus helping along the consummation of the refiners little game. The increased export demand makes it decidedly interesting for the transportation companies, and they find it next to impossible to supply cars in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. The shipments from the field regions of the interior by all routes aggregate about 40,000 barrels per day.

The Barrel market is firm and advancing; sales of city make at $1.25a1.30. No countries sold, but they are held higher.

Manipulating Wheat in Chicago.

It now appears that the wheat offered at $1.02 last Monday was "receipts now regular, seller July and August." The same thing was offered at $1.01 yesterday. This may be understood to mean that the parties offering to sell have doubts of the keeping qualities of the wheat now in store, but not that any wheat is now out of condition, or that it will be. The effect was simply an attempt to hedge against a possible deterioration of wheat in store. It is worthy of remark that the same party offered, in February last, to sell wheat then "regular" at 75c delivered in May. The market did not go down 75c, and the offer, if accepted, would have been a losing one to the firm making it. Cash wheat commanded a premium of 1c yesterday over July in this market, which is sufficient proof that the people are not afraid of its condition. Our wheat is generally admitted to be in first-class order, and thus far none of the speculative grade shipped from Chicago this year has arrived at the seaboard in any other than prime order.—*Tribune* 28th.

Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following were the amounts of grain in store on the dates named, as reported by the State Registrar of Grain:

	June 28, 1876.	June 26, 1875.
Wheat	1,461,900	2,678,836
Corn	1,949,200	2,464,048
Oats	304,328	437,751
Rye	66,473	2,701
Barley	309,115	10,038
Total all kinds	3,191,091	5,593,994

As compared with last week the above statement shows an increase of 162,829 bu. wheat, 13,250 bu. rye, and a decrease of 378,858 bu. corn, 10,734 bu. oats, and 10,374 bu barley.

The warehousemen report the amount of Minnesota spring wheat at 124,761 bu No. 1 and 316,194 bu No. 2.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Grain in Store in Peoria.

The following table exhibits the stock of grain in Peoria on the dates named, as reported by the Secretary of the Board of tradei

	June 24, 1876.	June 17, 1876.	June 26, 1875.
Wheat, bu	6,864	6,995	33,741
Corn, bu	94,764	119,083	109,960
Oats, bu	180,062	221,935	48,476
Rye, bu	32,606	29,786	408
Barley, bu	2,033	2,378	.....

Cotton.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Cotton: market quiet but steady; 12@12 5-16c; futures closed firm.

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

There is some irregularity on the market for domestic wools without much decided animation for any grade. This, however, is due in a measure to the transition period from one crop into another, and the difference in views can be traced without much difficulty to the position of operators as receivers on commission or buyers direct at the point of growth. As a whole, however, the position has not undergone any radical change either as to the volume of business or the range of values. Manufacturers have been fairly represented and a few, when they ran across a selection peculiarly adapted to their wants, could be induced to make up a pretty full invoice, but the majority were much given to the old hand-to-mouth policy and seldom took more stock than they could consume within a short period, while close figuring on cost and condition were noticeable features. Cash, too, is largely insisted upon as a positive portion of all agreements, and this rather has a tendency to prevent business swelling into very liberal proportions. The goods market, it is thought, has reached a more encouraging point in a few instances, but the improvement is not general or stimulating as yet. Foreign wools remain quiet and of uncertain value. —*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia.

Prices continue unsettled, but there is rather more doing. About 250,000 lbs fine Ohio, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia—Fleeces, XX and above, 36a38c; X, 35a37c; medium, 33a40c; coarse, 31a35c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western—Fine, 20a33c; medium, 37a40c; coarse, 31a32c; Combing washed, 45c; Combing unwashed, 35c; Canada combing, 42c; fine unwashed, 28c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 25c; tub-washed, 37c; Colorado washed, 20a22c; do. unwashed, 16a18c; extra and merino pulled, 30a32c; No. 1 do

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

A General Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 30, 1876.

The improved weather yesterday exerted a slightly favorable influence on the financial and business market, but not enough to materially change the situation. There are still many projects for active enterprises, in various forms, but none that are in immediate operation. The demand on our banks is still small, and the prospect is that the accumulation of deposits will continue for some to come to come. There is, however, no feature in the market that is worth recording, and the probability is that the summer will pass before any special event will occur worth mention.

—The extraordinary depression of the silver market for some time past is said by the New York *Shipping List* to be due mainly to increased production, the substitution of gold for silver as a circulating medium in several countries of Europe, notably in Germany, and finally to the demoralized condition of the Indian exchanges. The cablegrams the price of bar silver at London as 50¼d per ounce, with the supplementary information that silver intended for India is even lower than that. This is the lowest price of silver known to history. It cannot be expected that this unusual state of affairs in silver will have much effect upon the general money market of this country, the principal losers being the rich silver miners, especially in Nevada. It will rather promote the circulation of silver currency, without bearing directly upon the resumption of specie payments in gold.

—The Maryland Court of Appeals has just decided, in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company vs. William B. Blair, that the owners of coupon bonds which have been lost or stolen is entitled to obtain from the company issuing them certificates of indebtedness in the place of the lost bonds upon filing in court approved bond or bonds of indemnity to save the company harmless in case the missing bonds should come to light in the hands of *bona fide* holders for value, without notice.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has advised the Secretary of the Treasury that the amount of additional circulation issued from May 20 to June 28, 1876, was $439,390, upon which amount 80 per cent. of legal tender notes will be retired. The total amount of additional national bank notice issued since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875 is $15,284,675.

—A wholesome lesson may be learned by the banks from a little study of the failures of large concerns. They will see that a distribution of their money on loan is wiser than puting too many eggs in one basket. It is a policy in all well governed insurance companies to divide the risks and thus measurably avoid heavy losses.

—Idle ships may seek employment at San Francisco, the *Alta* of the 19th saying that nearly all vessels arriving will be needed to transport the season's grain, now almost ready for shipment. Wheat, while arrangements are being made, is not been made for half so many.

—The clearings between the Chicago banks for the past week aggregated $39,063,350, against $21,723,561 for the same week of last year, and the balances $1,585,095, against $2,159,866 for the corresponding year of 1875.

—The Chicago Board of Trade vozed to adjourn over from the afternoon on Saturday, July 1, to the morning of Wednesday, July 5, in honor of the national anniversary and Centenary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Joseph H. Dulls et ux. to Christ. Hommel, September 30, 1865; lot on Franklin street, Eighth ward, city $600

H. Hiller to Joseph Griffith, October 17, 1873; three lots in West Twenties $467

Geo. Hodgers et ux. to Mary Cried, June 14, 1876; ground rent on lot on Washington street $175

R. H. Pile, Sheriff, to Pennsylvania Insurance Company, May 27, 1876; interest of A. W. Cooper in two lots in Millvale borough $200

Rt. Lebkicher to Jacob Wagner, October 24, 1875; lot No. 13, Section 2 in Mt. Lebanon Cemetery $25

P. L. Miller to Wm. Devereux et ux. March 1, 1876; lot on Fiftieth street, Seventeenth ward, city $18,450

John O'Leary, assignee, to James Calderwood, 17, 1876; lot on Robinson street, Fourteenth ward, city $1,810

Same to same, June 17, 1876; lot on Miami lane, Fourteenth ward, city $1,525

James M. Young et ux. to J. M. Sproull, December 30, 1875; lot on Ohio street, Allegheny $4,200

Jacob Cowden, trustee, to T. H. Gibson, May 15, 1876; lot on North Canal street, Sharpsburg $4,700

Thos. H. Gibson to Jacob Cowden, trustee, May 15, 1876; same lot $4,700

R. H. Pile, Sheriff, to Wm. Mazett, April 24, 1876; interest of Cowden & Co. in the valuable decline street, Sixteenth ward, city $10,450

Modern Building Improvement Trust Company to Mary D. Fisher, May 1, 1876; lot on Baxter avenue, Charliers borough $300

Ed. Mills, assignee, to John D. Moorhead, June 26, 1876; lots 12 and 13 in Irwin's plan, Reserve tract, Allegheny $900

Henry Lee et ux. to Abel Brown, June 12, 1876; lot on Manhattan street, Eighth ward, Allegheny $1,200

R. H. Pile, Sheriff, to A. Reisenstein, June 17, 1876; interest of Wm. Schaefer to lots 3 and 21 in Reisenstein's plan, Seventh ward, Allegheny $200

Same to same, April 17, 1876; interest of Charles Schiefele to lot on Lowrie street Seventh ward Allegheny $315

M. Dilhard to John Best, Jr., June 17, 1876; lot on Locust avenue, Fourteenth ward, city $1,600

John F. Robinson et ux. et al. to Lucian A. Livingston, June 5, 1876; the undivided three-fifths of lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, Allegheny $7,000

M. Fiehr et ux. to Samuel Fair, May 24, 1876; two acres in Franklin township $500

T. H. Nevin to Henry Fogle, January 12, 1876; 15 acres in Penn township $1,000

John H. Hare, Sheriff, to Cassimere Waide, October 16, 1875; interest of Lucy Lloyd to lot 58 in Reed and Allen's plan, Thirty-first ward, city $800

Cassimere Waide to Wm. Lockstock, June 16, 1876; same lot $700

High McRoberts et ux. to John Shanley, June 21, 1876; lot on Jackson street, Second ward, Allegheny $1,

The Hoboken Savings Bank to Hugh D. Renwick, August 18, 1875; lot on Wylie avenue $2,500

James C. Stewart to James D. Stewart, June 27, 1876; lot in Grantsville, Robinson township $300

Modern Life Insurance Company to Mary Hill Company to Mrs. Rosa Schwed, May 1, 1876; lot on East End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city, ... $500

Same to Herman Hiller, May 2, 1876; lot on Ex t End avenue, Twenty-second ward, city $500

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Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅝	5-20's 1865, coup	120¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123⅝	10-40's	117⅝
" 1865	114⅝	Currency 6's	123⅞
" 1867	121	New 5 per cents	117½
5-20's 1867	123⅞	10-40's coupons	118½
RAILWAYS			
N. Y. Central	107⅜	Ohio & Mississippi ..	17⅞
Erie	16⅛	Union Pacific	62
L. S.	87	Toledo & Wabash	32
C. C. & I. C.	78	Harlem	120½
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref	70½	American Express ..	56½
Michigan Southern ..	56⅛	U. S. Express	71
Do. Central	66⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	89½
Northwestern Com.	42⅝	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref	59⅞	Mariposa	10¼
Rock Island	103¾	Mariposa Pref	18¼
Chem. & Penn	72½	Pacific Mail	34¾
Pacific Mail	26⅝	Iron Mountain	29
Western Union Tel.	70⅝		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	52¾	Con. Trans. (8) ..	48⅝
Reading (8)	45¼	Empire do. (8) ..	
U. Ca. of N. J. (8)	137½	A. Y. R. R. 7.30's	101
Oil Creek (8)	9	C. & I. C. L. 7's(6)	84
Lehigh Valley (8)	57	N. Pacific bonds 4)	—

NEW YORK, June 29, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2¼@4 per cnt.; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $325,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,902,000. The clearings were $20,000,00, Sterling was firmer 486@490. Gold was firm at 112¾. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. Stocks were active and irregular, with Western Union, Lake Shore, and Pacific Mail strong and higher, and Michigan Central, Northwests, St. Pauls, and coal shares weak and lower. The transactions were 168,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Pacific Mail, 42,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwests, 9,000 St. Pauls, 9,000 Erie, 56,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, 4,000 Michigan Central, and 5,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments—United States Coupons 1881, 123½; 5-20s '65, 116½; do. new, 120½; do. '67, 123½; do. '68, 124; 10-40s, 117½; do. coupons, 118½; new 5s, 117½; currency 6s, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46; do. new, 46; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27½; Missouri 6s, 107½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 52; Pacific Mail, 26½; Mariposa, 9½; do. preferred, 9½; Adams Express, 110; Wells, Fargo Express, 69½; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 71; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 14½; do. preferred, 30; Harlem, 120½; do. preferred 133; Michigan Central, 50½; Panama, 98; Union Pacific, 63; Lake Shore, 56½; Illinois Central, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 42½; do. preferred, 60½; C. C. C. & I., 44½; New Jersey Central, 71½; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 41½; do. preferred, 70½; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do. preferred, 8; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 11¾; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 17; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 7; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 21; Indiana Central, 3¾; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14; Central Pacific, 109½; Union do., 105½; U. P. land grant, 101½; do. Sinking Fund bonds, 91½.

LONDON, 5 P. M., June 29.—The amount of bullion in the Bank of England increased £449,000 in the past week. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day was £174,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 55¼ per cent. Consols: 93 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¼; do of '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 106¾. New York Central, 98; Erie, 15¾; preferred, 31.

PARIS, June 29.—The amount of specie in the Bank of France increased 13,416,000 francs in the past week. Rentes 104f 80c.

FRANKFORT, June 29.—United States new 5s, 102.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 30, 1876.

General business continues dull, as it nearly is at this season of the year, and the leading articles of merchandise are devoid of anything important or deserving of special notice to which reference has not previously been made. The rains of the past two days were very opportune, as vegetation in this section of the country was needing it badly; the reports generally concerning the crops are favorable, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

ASHES—New crop are coming forward freely but with a fair demand prices are maintained ranging from $2.50 to 3.50 per bbl as to quality.

BEANS—Continue very dull, and prices are nominal at $1.90@2 bu.

BROOM CORN—Is dull in our market. A Chicago paper, of the 28th, reports as follows: Dealers report a fair trade for June at the annexed prices. The offerings, except choice Hurl, are liberal, and there is a desire to reduce the stock before the time for new corn. The market is weak, and concessions would probably be made for large lots, especially by holders of consignments. The crop is said to be looking well. Quotations: Choice Hurl, 8a9c; medium and No. 2 Hurl, 7a8c; good medium brush, 5¾a6¾c; common do., 4½a5c; fair insides and covers, 4a5c; inferior, 3a4c; crooked, 2a6c.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.60
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk braid	2.50
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 6 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carpet	3.50
No 4 carpet	3.75
No 5 carpet	4.00

BERRIES—Are coming forward freely, but with a steady demand prices are pretty well sustained. Raspberries selling at 47a8 ₱ stand; Gooseberries, $4.50a4; Cherries, $4a4.

BUTTER—The supply of gilt edge is light, and as there is some inquiry, prices are firm at 17a18c; but common and medium grades are dull, and there is a very fair supply of this character. The hot weather has curtailed the consumption somewhat, and, in addition, the most of the Butter coming forward is soft, rendering it more difficult to dispose of. The weather has more to do with the market than most people are aware of.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1.40 at.75 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1, 50a1.65. Cement—Rosendale $2a2.50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2.00a2.25; Louisville, $2.00a2.25; New Lisbon, $2.25a2.75; Portland, $6.50a7.50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4a4.25; New York, $3.50a3.75; Michigan, $3.50a3.75. Land Plaster, $5 per ton. Hair, $1.30a1.35 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The receipts continue to keep up pretty well, and while the demand is all that can be expected at this season of the year, it is scarcely sufficient to absorb all that is coming forward, hence the supply has commenced to accommodate somewhat. No change in prices. Prime new make Factory, 8½a8¾c to the trade, and 9¼a10c in a jobbing way.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, and even the sharp decline noted in our last review does not appear to have stimulated the demand. Following are the current rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	15 "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	15½ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	"
Hay, stave and lead lines	14 "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	16¼ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	15½ "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	9½ cts. per lb
⅜ " "	10 "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	10¾ "
JUTE ROPE.	
Alliazes	9 "

EGGS—The supply for some days past has been scarcely equal to the demand, hence prices have been advanced 1a2c per dozen; fresh stock brought 12c yesterday and to-day, and we did not hear of an advantageous sale at 12c. It is probable the market will react after the "Centennial," as it nearly always does.

FLOUR—The general tone of the market is easy. In view of the fact that the wheat crop promises well, but as yet there has been no appreciable decline in the value of good reliable brands, nor is it likely that there will be until after harvest. We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6a6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50a7; ambers, $7.25a7.50; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8.50a8.50. Rye Flour, $4.75a5.

FISH—There is a fair trade but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

½ bx No 1 Mess Mackerel		$24 00 ₱ bbl.	
No 1	do	do	22 00 do
No 2	do	do	20 00 do
No 3	do	do	14 00 do
Split Labrador Herring		5 00 do	
Whitefish		6 00 ₱ bbl	
Lake Herring		2 50 do	
Large Georges Codfish		6¼c ₱	lb
Medium do		5½c ₱	lb
Boneless Codfish		7c ₱	lb
Halibut		10 50 do	
No 1 Herring		40c ₱	box
Scaled do		30c do	
Extra Shaded Herring		25c do	

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm, having been stimulated by the more favorable advices from Rio, and the feeling just now is that prices will go higher; however, it is but proper to state that some operators have but little confidence in the present spurt, regarding it with suspicion on the part of importers and other large holders, who, it is alleged, would like to unload. Sugars continue firm at the recent advance, with an increasing demand. Teas continue dull, and while there has been no recent decline, the tendency is downward. Rice continues quiet and the same is true of Spices.

RICE.			
Carolina	6¼a6¾	Louisiana	6¼a6¾
SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12 a	Standard B. C.	10¾a
Crushed	12 a	Standard A.	10¾a
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	8¼a 9¾
Powdered	11¾a	N. O. new crop	8¼a 9
Standard A	10¾a		
SYRUPS.			
Choice	35 a70	Fair	25 a28
Prime	30 a35	Dark	15 a20
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice	45	N. O. strictly prime	42
Fair	40	Demarara	50a55
TEAS.			
Young Hyson	35a0	85	Japan 40a85
Gunpowder	45a0	90	Oolong 35a85
Imperial	40a	75	Souchong 35a75
COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	23 a		a Rio (h pkgs) .. 20¾
Prime Rio	21¾a		h Rio (loose) 20
Good Rio	20 a21		Roasted Java 26
Old Gov Java ..	22		

GRAIN—There is scarcely enough doing in this market to establish prices; dealers all report that they never experienced such a protracted season of dullness, and furthermore, the probability is that there will be no decided or permanent improvement until after harvest. It is true stocks, both in the hands of retailers and consumers, are small, but the indications are that the hand-to-mouth policy will be closely adhered to for some time yet. Fair to prime Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1.30a 1.35. The receipts recently have been very meagre, excepting that consigned to the city mills, and they are not getting very much. The Oat market continues dull, but there has been no change in prices for several days; mixed Ohio and Penna. quoted at 32a 33, do white, 34a35c. Corn is very dull, and there is so little selling that it is difficult to quote prices; the range may be given at 47a48c, as to quality and condition. Rye quiet and unchanged at 75a77c.

HAY—The market for baled is reported dull at $12a13 for No. 1 timothy and $10a11 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $10a15.

MILL FEED—There is no demand scarcely except in a small way, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged: Bran on track, $11a12; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $11a12; Middlings, $13a20; Chopped Feed, $19a21.

ONIONS—In fair supply and lower; selling at $2a2.50 ₱ bbl, for new crop.

OILS—Extra No. 1, Lard oil (Winter) 95a95c ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 80c; No. 2 do, 70c; White Miners' oil, 60c; yellow do, 57c; Linseed Oil, raw, 57c; do. boiled, 62c. Carbon quoted at 11½a12 cents ₱ gallon; pure West Virginia Lubricating, 25c; No. 2 do, 20c. There is a very fair demand for Miners' ₱, and the market is steady at quotations.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop being light Peas are a shade better; selling in a jobbing way in store at 90a95c per bu; New Potatoes, $2,50a 3,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Sugar-cured meats continue to meet with a steady demand, and the market, practically as regards wagon-cured Hams, is firm, notwithstanding prices within the past ten days have been advanced 1½a1¾c ₱ lb. Lard, which has been exceptionally dull, was firmer and higher in Chicago yesterday.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb —		Mess Pork ₱ bbl ..	$20.50
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.50
Shoulders Ex S. C .. —		Lard, prime leaf, tes	13¼
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
Plain Bacon S. C. .. —		mer use—in tves	13
Do. Canvassed	14½	Do. ....½ bbls ..	13½
Dried beef Ex S. C. —		Do. ....kets	14
Do. Canvassed	15	Do. ¾ ₱ cadties.	15
Beef Tongues S. Cu		Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
ver dos	96½	Do. 2 ₱ pails	15½
Bacon Shoulders	9	Do. 5 ₱ do	15¼
Short 30lb Sides	12	Do. 6 ₱ do	15
Clear Sides	12½	Ham Sausage	

RAGS—Steady at 2c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Quiet at 7¼a8c ₱ ₱ for country rendered, and 8¼a8¼c for choice city rendered.

WINDOW GLASS—Discounts are quoted at 40 & 10 ₱ cent. off western list for carload lots, and 40 for less than a carload.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 2 75	$ 4 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$2 75 4 25	7 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	4 00 4 50	7 25
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	4 25a 4 75	7 50
9 by 16 to 12 by 17	4 75 5 25	8 75
12 by 18 to 14 by 20	5 50	9 50
13 by 20 to 15 by 22	6 00	10 50
15 by 24 to 20 by 30	6 50	10 50
18 by 24 to 24 by 30	7 00	11 25
24 by 28 to 24 by 36	7 50	12 00
24 by 34 to 26 by 44	8 00	14 00
24 by 40 to 26 by 50	9 00	15 00
30 by 32 to 30 by 54		16 00
30 by 36 to 34 by 56		17 50
34 by 54 to 32 by 60		20 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		22 50

WOODEN WARE—Shows a steady movement without any change inprices. We quote "Corry Ware" as follows:

No. 1 Tubs ₱ dozen	$0 00
No. 2 do	8 00
No. 3 do	7 00
2 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	1 95
3 Hoop Pails ₱ doz	2 10
Globe Washboards ₱ doz (patented)	2 75
Cimmon do do	2 25
Clothes Pins—₱ box	90a 1 25

WHITE LEAD—Is reported firm at the recent advance, with a very fair business; strictly pure, in assorted kegs, 10¼c ₱ ₱ by the ton; in 25 ₱ tin cans, 11¼c; in 12½ ₱ tin cans, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 29, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the past week, as well as the aggregate, and the average of the preceding week:

Cattle.				
	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	160 cars.	2 cars.	26 cars.	15 cars.
Saturday	5 "	"	27 "	"
Sunday	63 "	14 "	25 "	16 "
Monday	19 "	7 "	"	"
Tuesday	— "	41 "	13 "	41 "
Wednesday ..	26 "	14 "	13 "	16 "
Thursday	17 "	4 "	17 "	"
Total	270 "	67 "	128 "	103 "
Last week	291 "	74 "	133 "	62 "

CATTLE.

It was generally expected on Saturday last that there would be an improvement in the cattle trade this week, and these expectations have been partially realized. On Monday and Tuesday the market ruled firm; trade on Tuesday was unusually active, and prices for all grades were advanced 10a15c ₱ cwt, with but few remaining unsold. On Wednesday, however, notwithstanding the offerings were considerably below those of the preceding day; trade was but active and an off in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

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BROOM CORN—Is dull in our market. A Chicago paper, of the 28th, reports as follows: Dealers report a fair trade for June at the annexed prices. The offerings, except choice Hurl, are liberal, and there is a desire to reduce the stock before the time for new corn. The market is weak, and concessions would probably be made for large lots, especially by holders of consignments. The crop is said to be looking well. Quotations: Choice Hurl, 8a9c; medium and No. 2 Hurl, 7a8c; good medium brush, 5¾a6¾c; common do., 4½a5c; fair insides and covers, 4a5c; inferior, 3a4c; crooked, 2a6c.

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Gunpowder	45a0	90	Oolong 35a85
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HOME NEWS.:

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

Base Ball Notes.

At Union Park yesterday the Braddocks were defeated by the New Havens by a score of 7 to 1. The game between the Allegheny and Philadelphia clubs was, owing to the rain, postponed until this afternoon.

Runaway and Leg Broken.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a buggy in which was seated Mr. George Rife and a negro man, ran off on Sherman avenue, near North Diamond street, Allegheny. The negro jumped from the buggy, and alighting on his head, escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Rife also jumped from the buggy, and received a fracture of one of his legs. He was removed to his home, No. 58 Sherman avenue, Drs. Cole and Dirker summoned, and the fracture reduced. The buggy was smashed.

Last Concert.

The heart-appealing and charming music of the German Military Band will speak for the helpless and mute animals by giving to-morrow (Saturday) evening, in the Germania Garden, in Allegheny, their last concert, for the benefit of the Allegheny County Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The arrangement was not yet perfected last night, but we are assured it will be to-day, and that the concert will be the grandest of all given by the orchestra.

Hymeneal.

Quite a select company assembled last night at the residence of Mr. B. McCracken, No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny City, to witness the assumption of matrimonial bonds by his handsome and accomplished daughter, Miss Emma E. McCracken, and Mr. Joseph B. Boswell, one of the most trusted and valued employes of the well known firm of Joseph Horne & Co. The cards of invitation issued were nine o'clock as the hour for the marriage. All the guests had, of course, arrived previous to that, and promptly on time the soon to be bride and groom were standing before the minister, the center of parlor attraction. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. W. H. Gill, of the Central Presbyterian church, in accordance with the usage of his denomination. The last words spoken that made the happy twain an indivisible one, the guests surrounded them and the warm pressure of their hands and the sincere and hearty words of congratulation were accompanied by showers of rice, and encouragement extended them, manifested to better purpose than can be here expressed the cordiality and depth of feeling on the part of their friends present as to the bride, among which was a handsome silver tea service, were numerous, rich, costly, and of that substantial character to make them serviceable for life. The supper, which was prepared under the supervision of the bride's mother, was a most superb exhibition of her culinary skill and taste, and the company were not tardy in doing it ample justice, thereby complimenting the worthy Mrs. McC. in a manner more effective than words. The happy couple with their wife left at two o'clock this morning for a sojourn of several weeks in the East. They will, of course, include the Centennial in their travels. That they may have a prosperous journey, a happy visit, and a safe return is the earnest wish of all their friends.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

Reviving Memories of the Camp and Field.

The sixth reunion of the Twenty eighth and One Hundredth and Forty-seventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and Knapp's Battery was held at St. Stephen's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, where fifteen years ago these organizations were mustered in. The companies from which these organizations were formed were raised for the Independence Guard, and Governor Geary was authorized to recruit just after the quota of three months men was filled. It was finally decided not to accept so large a regiment as fifteen companies, and three organizations above mentioned were the result.

The meeting was presided over by Col. Craig, who was elected to the Presidency, Captain Nicholson acting as Secretary. The latter gave an account of what he had done in the way of writing the history of the organization, and requested the members to send to him all reliable data.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Manch Chunk, where Company E, Captain Chapman, of the Twenty-eighth, was recruited; the date of the meeting was fixed as the day in October when the battle of Bolivar Heights, 1861, was fought, the first engagement in which the troops took any part.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned to Belmont Mansion, where a banquet was served. The next meeting will be held in 1877, instead of 1880, as determined at the last annual meeting.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL.

Incidents at Work on the Upper Ohio.

A few days since Capt. J. F. Dravo wrote to Col. Merrill complaining that the work of the dredge boats at Hay's bar and White's riffle was very imperfect. In response, Col. Merrill wrote as follows:

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE,
No. 82 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., June 18, 1876.

Mr. J. F. Dravo, Pittsburgh Pa:

SIR—Your letter of the 17th inst is received. I am greatly obliged for your attentions, and will have your cause for complaint removed at the earliest possible moment. It is very difficult to dredge clearly in a current, but of course it is the intention to leave no rocks in the way. Mr. Carpenter reported to me that he expected to re-examine his work at Hays', and as the dredge are now at White's, it is probable that this has already been done.

I would suggest that it will save time to send complaints direct to Mr. Carpenter, as well as to this office. I can assure you that nothing will be left undone to secure good work. I depend upon river men to give me their views and objections promptly in regard to any work undertaken, and in general to keep me posted as to the result of their work.

In this connection I would request the Coal Exchange to indicate to me promptly where they desire work done during the coming season, and what kind of work they want.

Your obedient servant,
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Bt. Col.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a report from the dredges and I find that they are now at Raccoon. I will have Mr. Carpenter report on the matter at once, and take back the orders, if necessary.

CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

Slowness of Returns—The First Division Staff.

The arrangements for the demonstration for the Fourth are progressing favorably in all except the matter of receiving returns from collectors. They come in slowly. All collectors should remember that they must make returns by Saturday night.

Major Gustav Schleiter, Chief Marshal of the First Division, composed of the city between the rivers, has appointed his staff as follows:

Col. Samuel Kilgore, Chief of Staff; Captain William Steinmeyer, Adjutant General.

Aids—Col. D. Armor, John M. Kennedy, D. G. Fickes, N. P. Reed, Major R. M. Snodgrass, Adolph Schade, G. C. Hess, A. W. Rook, Charles Magraw, W. Schoyer, E. P. Norris, Charles E. Schwartz, Hon. Russell Errett, Adolph Groetzinger, Major G. W. Hatfield, Thomas Phelps, G. H. Kelley, Joseph M. Gazzam, W. H. Ewing, Gilbert Follansbee, William Ruch, A. L. Murray, Joseph Morganstern, Beverly Jones, Charles E. Speer, Otto Herron, E. W. Dimmler, Joseph G. Walter, Charles Burchfield, Joseph Abel, George Reineman, W. T. Robb, Clarence Schmertz, A. H. Meger, George Oihausen, A. Auth Entman, N. Graham Murphy, Captain P. Bookbacker, Theo. Haricotte, James P. Johnson, George M. Wallace, Fred. Close, Wm. Neeb, Nic Raiber, Thos. McCourt, Newton McClarren, Lieut. S. A. Weill, James E. Chamberlain, Wm. Chapman, Capt. Charles Stooth, C. B. H. Weill, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Nahmacher, William Schnesler, John Lowry, W. J. Hicks, John Harvey, A. Andrew, George Herron, William Henry, Henry Eikle, Gamble Weir, Robert McCoy, Joseph Mitchell, F. W. Lindsey, Dr. M. A. Arnholt, John Y. Dunne, Pete Farley, John Wilson, Henry Meyer, John Wilbert, A. W. Smith, W. J. Flinn, John S. Lambe, J. K. Lanahan, George Moore, Wm. Scott, Joseph Clark, John F. Moore, Robert Morrow, James Watts, Henry Robinson, Wm. Montgomery, Andrew Walker, Hugh Thompson, John Marshall, Andrew Mulholland, Henry Leizy, Charles Richardson, B. H. Lubers, A. B. Bihlman, Wm. Mawhinney, Maj. John Seiffarth, H. B. Wrage, Major James McGregor, William Thomas, William McCandless, Robert Boyd, Hon. Wm. Moorehead, James Wells, James Ben. Oppenheimer, T. G. Smith, Col. Gayllo, Clement, Hamlet Lee, John Roth, John G. Hoch.

The headquarters of the division on the Fourth will be held at the corner of Market and Water streets, where all aides will report to Col. S. Kilgore. The aids will be questioned to appear mounted, and dressed in dark coat and pants, white vest, white gloves and black silk hat, wearing red rosettes on the left breast.

Marvin's Biscuit and Crackers have always been the best. Cannot be made.

Bargains in Dress Goods.

Plaid mohairs, plaid and striped debeges, hernanis, grenadines and all summer dress goods greatly reduced in price, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market street.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

And jackets from $4 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

THE OPENING GUN.

First Grand Republican Rally of the Campaign.

The Meeting in the Allegheny Diamond Last Night—A Large Turnout of Voters—The Oldtime Enthusiasm Manifested—Speeches by Messrs. Bayne, Brown and Hampton—A Hearty Endorsement of the Ticket.

The campaign was brilliantly opened by the Republicans last night with the mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond. The meeting was one of the largest ever assembled in the square, and it was noticeable that it was composed of the solid men of the rank and file of the party. The large attendance of thoughtful and intelligent voters was an earnest of the interest taken in the canvass, and an assurance that the best element of the party is coming to the front. Throughout there was an enthusiasm which frequently found vigorous expression, and at all times the remarks of the speakers received the most earnest and appreciative attention. As an opening rally it was a splendid success, and as a ratification meeting it gave the clearest indication that Hayes and Wheeler were entirely satisfactory to every Republican and would receive not only the votes of the party members, but of men of non-partisan feeling whose chief desire was a trustworthy ticket. The Republicans of Allegheny City did well, and they deserve to be congratulated upon their brilliant opening of the campaign in that section.

Organization.

About eight o'clock, after a few patriotic airs from the Callow Brass Band, the meeting was called to order by W. B. Rodgers, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

President—J. C. Patterson.

Vice Presidents—Samuel B. Smith, James M. Hemphill, A. D. Smith, S. C. Grier, Jas. R. Orr, Harry McFall, John McDonald, Thomas McKenna, Samuel Jennings, Jas. McBrier, Wm. Swindell, N. H. Voegtly, John Megraw, S. A. Purviance, C. Stefen, Jr., Alfred J. Price, Wm. Faul, Jr., B. M. Blair, Captain J. F. A. Kreps, Wm. Heagy, W. W. Cook, W. L. Chalfant, B. Oppenheimer, Henry Warner, Jr., S. A. Neale, Geo. A. Cochran, Henry Irwin, Adam Stork, Lewis Peterson, Jr., G. Wettach, B. F. Pulpress, G. P. Wilhelm, George Moul, D. F. Jackson, Thomas Jones, George W. Darr, E. McAfee, Wm. Wettach, Henry Kreiling, Peter Bolster, Joseph McNaughter, Fred. Lang, Charles H. Hartman, Wm. Bielstein, Jr., D. B. Oliver, John Langhorst, Walton Woolsey, Simon Drum, Charles Lingenfelter.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

The nominations were approved.

President Patterson upon coming forward said: "Fellow Citizens: We are assembled to-night to open the campaign of '76—the Centennial campaign of Administration and ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, the candidates of the Republican party. I have no doubt that every Republican will endorse these nominations (applause), and will work with a will during the campaign in working for their election, and in voting for them in November. (Cheers.) I do not propose, however, to trouble you with a speech, as we have an abundance of good material here to-night for your entertainment. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and will now introduce to you the gentleman chosen to talk to you to-night."

The Chairman then introduced the Republican candidate for Congress of the Twenty-third District,

COL. THOS. M. BAYNE.

Col. Bayne said he had expected Mr. Hampton to make the first speech, but that gentleman had declined the honor of opening the campaign in Allegheny City, but would, however, address the meeting before its close. This large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled, he said, for the purpose of ratifying the work of the National Convention at Cincinnati, the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler as candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President in this Centennial campaign, and the platform adopted by that convention. Like many others present, he said, his first choice was not secured at Cincinnati. His first choice and he knew that of many others present was James G. Blaine, of Maine, but he was defeated, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, had secured the nomination in his stead, a man worthy the support of all good men, against whom no word of reproach can be uttered; a man who has been highly honored by the people of his State, and who has never violated a trust reposed in him. A lawyer of ability and integrity, honest in every respect and a true and faithful adherent to the principles of the grand old Republican party. A man whom as a standard bearer in this the Centennial campaign of the nation all true Republicans in favor of honest Government can support and be proud of. Of the candidate for Vice President, it could be truly said that he was an honest man, well worthy of the great honor conferred on him by the Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Of the candidates nominated by the Democracy we have nothing to say personally. Governor Hayes, on the occasion of meeting at his own home, had set an example which he hoped would be followed. It was his intention to follow this example, and conduct the campaign, so far as he was concerned, without indulging in asperity or personal abuse of the opposing candidates.

The Republican party and its platform favored the honest administration of the Government, the honest enforcement and execution of the laws, and the honest payment of the public debt. It also favors that in which every Pennsylvanian is interested, that which is dear to her laboring men and capitalists alike, protection to our industries and manufactories. The protection of our labor against aggression from foreign cheap labor, the protection of our capitalists who have their money invested in manufactures which give employment to our laborers, a protective tariff. Under Republican administration the Government has been enabled to pay the interest on the immense debt saddled upon it by the Democratic party who, it could not be denied, had forced the war for the preservation of the Union upon it, and to conduct which the debt had been contracted; it had also paid, in addition to the interest, one hundred million dollars annually and if prolonged in power would pay it all in a few years. Our opponents advocates a tariff for protection, while that of the Democracy favors only a tariff for revenue, which was a reduction on the price of every article manufactured in this land, and a consequent reduction in the price of the labor employed in its manufacture, with no corresponding reduction in the price of the necessaries of life. That the Democracy mean free trade by this resolution in their platform there can be no doubt, and in that St. Louis Convention, which was composed of two delegates from every Congressional district in the United States, there was not a man to lift up his voice to protest against that free trade resolution. Mr. Conger, the present Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District, was there, and Malcolm Hay, Esq., of Allegheny, but neither of them had a word to say in protection of the interests of the laboring men of this State and of this county.

Why, he asked, are the Democracy now in favor of free trade? Because they have Southern states at their back, and the south is in favor of free trade. It is from the south that the Democracy expects to receive the support that is to place the control of the government in its hands, and what would be the result if it should come into power? of which he said there was but little danger. The speaker then described what would likely follow such a calamity as the election of a Democratic President, and the placing of that party in power for a term of four years, one of which he said would be that the court of claims would be busy. We have in this government a department of claims for the adjudication and settlement of certain claims against the Government, among which are the claims for damages sustained during the rebellion. We all know that even under Republican rule dishonest claims may have been presented and many of them paid, but if the Democrats controlled the court every man who owned a slave before the war would present a claim for the loss of slaves and the Democracy would be compelled to pay them, and every rebel soldier who was wounded while trying to destroy the Government would be made a pensioner on the bounty of the Government that the loyal people of the North had saved, and the money which, under Republican administration, would go toward the liquidation of the debt imposed by the Democracy, a burden weighing heavily and oppressively upon every man, rich and poor, in the county, who are taxed either directly or indirectly to pay it, would go into the pockets of those who sought our destruction and brought the debt upon us.

The watch-word of the Democracy was reform, and who have they got at the head of the ticket for a reformer? It is an old proverb that the greatest reformer always cries out the loudest against sin, and he believed it was upon this principle that the St. Louis reformers had nominated Mr. Tilden, who, it was only necessary to say, was a close and intimate friend of another noted Democratic reformer, Wm. M. Tweed, whom he stuck to until Tweed was arrested and about to be punished for his crimes, and then he deserted him and set up the cry of reform.

Col. Bayne continued at some length, and at the conclusion excused himself, saying that he had but short notice of the meeting and had not time to prepare a speech for the occasion, as he would like to have done, concourse of people well received by the vast assembly, and he was heartily applauded at the close.

The next speaker introduced was

MAJ. A. M. BROWN.

Major Brown said that Col. Bayne had made ample apology for lawyers, and it was not becoming for him to offer any excuse for appearing before the people of Allegheny city, where there was more genuine, true Republicanism than in any other district of the same area in the United States. The meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, as the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and also to ratify the platform apoyted by the Convention by which those gentlemen had been placed in nomination at Cincinnati.

[Just at this point there was a report from a cannon which was being fired by some of the enthusiastic Republicans on the opposite side of the Diamond, but which the Major thought was a Democratic gun in honor of the nominations in St. Louis, and he remarked that our Democratic friends had better save their powder and not make any more smoke, as they were already lost in the Hayes of this campaign. He then referred to the history of the Republican party for the past sixteen years, during which time it had controlled the Government in a satisfactory manner. In this Centennial year of 1876 the people are called upon to select a ruler for the next four years and each party had placed before the people its standard bearer, and made their declaration of principles in their respective platforms, and it was left for the intelligent free men of the country to choose which should serve them. As to the candidates he had but little to say, but he knew that the Republicans had placed in nomination a man worthy of the support of every honest man who was in favor of an honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the Government. He knew enough to form an intelligent judgment of the candidates, and thought that Rutherford B. Hayes had as much true greatness as any other man named for the Presidency. The speaker here referred to the disappointment of the people of this locality and of the State generally at the defeat of James G. Blaine. He said he had been in favor of Mr. Blaine, and that if he believed any man had been unworthily foisted upon the party as a candidate for any office he would not support him, but he knew Mr. Hayes to be a competent and deserving man, fairly nominated, and in no way responsible for the defeat of Mr. Blaine who would himself, if his health was spared, lift up his mighty voice in his support. Mr. Hayes was a self made man, a man of great natural ability, honesty and integrity, one in whom they people might implicitly their trust, and he did not believe there was a man on the ticket, which the Republicans of Allegheny county would be asked to vote, National, State, or local, who was not worthy of their suffrages The speaker referred to the fact that there was corruption in the party, but that the party itself was competent to eradicate it and was doing it as fast as it could. The Democracy desired to hold the Republican party responsible for the sins of individuals, and because a few politicians were found in high places, forsooth the entire party was dishonest. Upon the same process of reasoning the Apostles were all traitors because one of the twelve betrayed his Lord. The Republican party was in favor of honest Government and would discover the rogues who come to us because we are strong, and punish them or drive them into the Democratic party where they rightfully belong. There was corruption in all parties in every country where there were political parties, and particularly in the dominant parties, as it was to them the dishonest men came, but the Republican party could and would get rid of them. There was nothing to be gained by getting out of the party, as there was no more honest out of it than in, and it was the duty of all true Republicans to remain within its fold and drive out the dishonest. Did a man become more honest because, when he left the ranks of the glorious old Republican party and stepped into the corrupt Democratic party.

Mayor Brown spoke fully an hour, and was listened to with marked attention from the beginning to the end of his address, being interrupted only by applause.

The Chair next introduced to the meeting

JOHN H. HAMPTON, ESQ.

Mr. Hampton said that he doubtless owed the audience an apology for having been so long since he had made a political speech that he had forgotten how to do it, but some how or other it was born in him and bred in his bones, and he could not help it; and he had now put on the harness, and would not take it off until the grand old Republican party had achieved another victory over the enemy which would be in November next. He had been an old-time Whig, and when there was no use of being a Whig any longer he had fallen in with the Anti-Masonic party, which was born in Allegheny county. He was not seeking office, was robbed and Wednesday morning of a was not well, but he was willing at all times to lift up his voice in advocating the right, and when a political fight was to be fought he was always ready to enter the ranks. The meeting had assembled to ratify not the men nominated at Cincinnati, but the principals they represented, and what they had been and done. Where were they now? Was it not an empty sound, a false cry, a howl set up to catch votes and so gain what they had lost by abusing it? Why Sweets, he said, fully competent to reform ourselves, and did not want the Democrats to reform us. They have had control of one branch of the Government for two years, and what have they done? When they took possession at Washington they found a number of wounded soldiers, who had lost their limbs in support of the Government these Democrats were endeavoring to destroy, occupying positions in the several departments, and they commenced reform by turning them out, and putting rebel soldiers in their places, and if they obtain full control of the Government, you will be taxed to pay these same rebel soldiers pensions. They next set themselves to work to hunt up something upon which to fight this campaign and have spent not only the entire two years of their term in so trying, but a large share of the public funds to make capital upon which to elect a Democratic President, and as a consequence several departments of the Government have stood in need of funds and others will have to suspend soon if something is not soon done to prevent it.

The speaker said that he wanted the whole ticket elected. It might be thought by some that he was a little sore over what had occured at Cincinnati, but he was not. He intended to take the stump for the whole ticket, and work to the end of the campaign for its success.

Mr. Hampton was about to retire but was induced to proceed by the calls from the audience for him to "go on." He spoke for fully an hour, and his remarks were listened to with marked attention.

John Megraw, Esq.

The next speaker was Mr. John Magraw, who urged upon the Republicans of Allegheny county to do their whole duty in the coming campaign. He spoke for some ten or fifteen minutes, and was heartily applauded by his hearer.

Stocks at Auction.

To be sold on account of whom it may concern, at Thos. F. Stewart's sale rooms, Friday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock:

50 shares Union Savings and Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh.
20 shares South Side Savings Bank.
A mortgage for $4,500 on 9 lots in Twenty-seventh ward, at same time will be sold.
10 shares German National Bank of Allegheny.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
13 " Exchange " "
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

American Chemical Writing Fluid.

Large discount to the trade.
A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent, wholesale and retail, No. 100 Fourth avenue.

173 Federal Street, Allegheny

Leiter's Caramel Parlor is a place to get rich Ice Cream. He supplies Picnics, Social Parties and Private Families with the best in the city.

BREVITIES.

....The Democrats of this city manifest but little interest in their Presidential ticket.

....Wilhelm Heygster and Ernest Tourneur have agreed to a Greco-Roman wrestling match for $1,000.

....The residence of Mr. McMillan, No. 351 Webster avenue, was struck by lightning day before yesterday. But little damage was done.

....Last night Hutchinson's battery fired a salute of one hundred guns on the Allegheny wharf in honor of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks.

....About twenty pupils of the Pennsylvania Blind Asylum passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to their homes in the West for a summer vacation.

....Wm. Fleming was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing flowers systematically and by the wholesale from Penn avenue suburban residents. He awaits a hearing.

....The Allegheny market will be held on next Monday afternoon instead of on Tuesday morning, so as to allow the butchers to turn out with the parade on Tuesday.

....The members of the Finance Committee that are making collections for the Fourth of July celebration are requested to turn all funds over to the chairman this (Friday) evening.

....A. J. Quest and Wm. Cella, charged with malicious mischief by Louis Cella, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon. No charge being made, there being no evidence against them.

....The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of George Garden, aged six years, drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Marion Station, on Tuesday. Verdict of accidental drowning.

....The Mayor yesterday sent to the Workhouse Tom Kelly, for six months; Jas. Hart (for striking a woman at Friendship Park) for three months, and Annie Reynolds, a vagrant, for two months.

....The difficulty in the matter of wages existing between the puddlers and mill owners of Sharon during the last ten days, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and both the Westerman and Atlantic mills have started up.

....The Franklin Literary Society, of the South Side, has elected the following officers: President, James Dalzell; Vice President, R. B. Stewartson; Secretary, J. C. Baird; Treasurer, H. Gessner, and Librarian, J. L. King.

....A brute of a teamster attempted to outrage a little girl at Bellevue on Wednesday. He was frightened off before accomplishing his designs. Yesterday a gentleman named Johnson horsewhipped the fiend from the village.

....The gentlemen having in charge the arrangements for the ratification meeting at the Opera House on Saturday night, are in correspondence with eminent speakers and some of the best speakers in the country will address the meeting.

....Suits have been entered before Alderman Milliken against eighty-three persons for selling oil barrels without having first cancelled the stamp. Similar suits have been commenced before Aldermen Lackey and McKenna. The informers get half of the penalty of $300 in each case.

....At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western University, it was decided to erect an addition to the building at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets. The apparatus and library will be increased, additional professors obtained and the efficiency and facilities of the school otherwise increased.

....Capt. T. H. Lapsley, of the Bessemer Steel Works at Braddocks (formerly of Johnstown), reports that his wife, on whom Dr. Snowden, specialist, of Pittsburgh, is city, operated for cataract on June 1st, has recovered the sight nearly as good as ever. It has improved every day since the operation and is still improving.

....The Mayor yesterday refused to affix his signature to the joint resolution of Councils directing that Hutchinson's battery shall fire a salute at midnight on July 3d. He claimed that the word *shall* makes the city responsible for the expense, and no such appropriation can be made by law. The guns will boom however.

....Last evening officer Atkinson succeeded in arresting a boy named Robert Dill, *alias* B. Graham, for whom the police have been looking since February 28th, on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from C. Roesser's shoe store, on West Diamond street, Allegheny. He will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

....The residence of Robert McKnight, Esq., on Western avenue, Allegheny, was robbed on Wednesday morning of a lot of jewelry. The thief was frightened away by Mr. McKnight's family before operating, so that the articles taken only amounted in value to about $75. Twice before recently, the house has been entered and $400 worth of goods taken.

....The entire corps of teachers in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, including the Principal, have been dropped by the Board of Directors, but for what reason could not be learned. One of the young ladies called upon a member while there. He was asked to support his old bosom friend and classmate, James G. Blaine, but Mr. Hayes had received the nomination fairly and honestly so far as he, Hayes, was concerned, and was entitled to, and would have the earnest support of every true Republican, and should have his to the close of the campaign. Then Mr. Blaine, who was without question, the choice of nine tenths of the Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania had been beaten out of the nomination, Mr. Hayes was in no way a party to the ground, and in a manner responsible for it, and should not be made to suffer for the sins of others, nor did he believe that any person, for whom the Republicans of this county would be asked to cast their votef had any connection with the transaction, nor were any of them in any way responsible for it. Mr. Blaine had been betrayed, not by the treason and treachery of false friends in Pennsylvania, by men from whom he had a right to expect better treatment. The time and place to settle that matter, however, was not now. The representatives of the Republicans of this State in the Convention at Cincinnati had misrepresented them it was the duty of the Republicans to see to it that they did not do it again. This was a matter which we could settle among ourselves, a fight which the Democracy had no hand. We could not afford, he said, to endanger the success of the Republican ticket at this time, but after this fight was over and we had elected our candidates for President and Vice President, and a full State ticket on the ticket we could attend to that matter. The man who had sold out Mr. Blaine was none other than Donald Cameron, aided and assisted by Robert W. Mackey, who might be termed a Western man, he he represents the Western part of the State in the Convention, notwithstanding he had his residence in Philadelphia, and whenever the people of Allegheny county wanted to fight the State ring during this campaign he was ready to do doing. The store is at 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterrits, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sprouil, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.
TFS.

Linen Percale Suits.

at low figures, at Horne's Retail, Penn street

Linen and Percale Overskirts

and jackets, from $6 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Picnics, parties and private families supplied with the finest ice cream in the two cities, at Leiter's Caramel Parlor 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Saw Dust.

For horse bedding and ice men, at Herr's Island Saw mill, Eighth ward, Allegheny City.

American Writing Ink

is used by schools, and is offered cheaper than any other reliable ink in the market.
A. H. BAUMAN,
106 Fourth avenue, General Agent.

1776. Wake Up! Wake Up!! 1876.

Celebrate the Centennial year by explosion of fire works. The cheapest in the city at
L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., Between 4th and 5th avenues.

Beautiful Summer Hats at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood Street.

All who want anything in the hat line should call at once at the popular hat house of Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street.

This house will be closed on the 4th of July, 1876.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters

at lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail,

Silk Sacques, shawls, Marseilles quilts and lace curtains selling at greatly reduced prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market street.

Support Home Industry

by using American writing fluid.

Pryotechnics.

at
L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Misses' Linen Dusters

At J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

The Ice Cream, Soda Water and Mead at Leiter's Caramel Parlor, 173 Federal street, Allegheny, is the finest in the two cities. Try them if you want to be happy.

Linen Percale Suits.

At low figures, at Horne's Retail Penn street.

Fourth of July.

Flags of all nations, Lanterns and decorating goods, in great variety at
L. T. YODER'S.
No. 51 Smithfield St.

Linen and Debege Traveling Dusters

At lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises Last Evening in the Third Presbyterian Church—The Degrees Conferred.

The commencement exercises of the Western University at the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, last evening, were witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. It was after eight o'clock when the graduating class, headed by the Chancellor, Faculty and Board of Trustees, entered the room and took up their respective positions, the former in the front seat between the aisles, and the latter upon the stage. The Great Western Band headed the procession, and furnished the music in the building.

Following was the order of exercises in the church:

Music.	Prayer.
Latin Salutatory.....	Music.
Commercial Depression.	Geo. Henry Stengel.
Fate of Reformers.....	Ross McCullough.
	Marshall Childs.
	Music.
Historic Perspective.	
.....	Charles Richard Matchett*.
Man and Government.	
.....	Oliver Herbert Farley.
Effort.....	Charles Jennings Phillips.
	Music.
Philanthropy of Civilization.	
.....	Thomas Dewels Wood.
Chinese Immigration...	Thos. Wood Lloyd.
Valedictory.	
.....	Thomas Harlan Baird Patterson.
	Music.
Orations for the Degree of Master of Arts:	
The Mind.....	Frank Alva Barr.
Antiquity.....	James Miller Duff.
	Music.
Conferring of Degrees.	
Benediction.	Music.

*First honor in philosophy.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. After a strain or two by the band the salutatorian, Mr. George Henry Stengel, delivered the address in Latin. It was marked by careful preparation, excellent sentiment, well chosen language and graceful delivery.

The address on commercial depression by Mr. Ross McCullough, was an excellent matter-of-fact review of the condition of the country. The speaker would be glad to welcome the time when a paper dollar will be equal to a dollar in gold, and the country's indebtedness funded in bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest. The oration on the "Fate of Reformers," had no reference to the so-called political "reformers," of the present day, but to the efforts and end of advanced thinkers in past time. A full acquaintance with the subject and eloquent language were characteristic of the address. Mr. C. R. Matchett's original oration, "Historical Perspective," was marked by ease of delivery, grace of expression, and a thorough appreciation of the uses of metaphor. "Man and Government," by Mr. O. H. Farley, was a very fair effort, the speaker making no attempt to conceal popularity of ideas by floridness of language. Mr. C. J. Phillips' discourse on "Effort," was in the usual vein of abstract thoughts on that subject, the main idea being an exhortation to keep the mind's goals fixed upon the attainment of the purest ideals, to secure the greatest results. Mr T. D. Wood, in "Philanthropy of Civilization," displayed excellent elocutionary abilities. Comparing the history of former generations with that of the nearer be found that philanthropy has much increased. Mutual benefit has reduced the frequency of wars, and personal interest has led the world as a whole to become more humane and less aggressive.

Mr. T. W. Lloyd's remarks on "Chinese Immigration" were very interesting. He reviewed the trouble arising from such immigration, and then advocated its prohibition, claiming that, if found difficult to adopt such measures as will advance its own interests, provided that it does not interfere with the rights of others. We have a right to say that the nations of the earth shall not overrun the land of the United States. Without manufactures, the speaker said, China will never show much improvement. No strictly agricultural nation can ever obtain a high standing. Referring to the financial business of Chinese labor, he said it was a fallacy to suppose that a decrease in the cost of manufactured goods increases prosperity; low wages correspondingly decrease prosperity. Concluding he said that if the law-making theory of Boston Board of Trade, asserting that the financial and industrial prosperity of the country is utterly incompatible with the employment to of irredeemable and depreciated paper currency, and that the only remedy for the existing commercial distress, was the resumption of specie the restoration of a just and sound standard of value.

A resolution to the effect that the present was the best time for resuming specie payments was defeated, Mr. Joseph Dilworth by a long time bond was lost, after a close vote.

After a recess a long discussion ensued on the question of reconsidering the votes on the previous resolution offered by the Boston Board of Trade and Mr. Wetherill, of Philadelphia. All matters were finally voted to be reconsidered. Mr. Ramsay, of Chicago, said he wished to place Chicago right on record. He knew the people there were in favor of specie payments. Mr. Chonell, of Kansas City, also stated that the people in his section of the country were decidely in favor of specie payments.

Mr. Wetherill's amendment, that the plank for the resumption of specie payments by funding not more than three million of dollars of currency per month, by long time interest bearing bonds, was then taken up. Mr. Wetherill's amendment was lost.

A resolution by the Boston Board of Trade, that the present was the best time for resuming specie payments, as originally offered, was then passed.

The next question taken up were the renewal of the reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada and a resolution submitted by the Chicago Board of Trade that this board urges on the President and Congress the necessity for appointing three commissioners, to confer with three British or Canadian commissioners, to ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the people of both countries can be formed. Mr. Candler, of Boston, Mr. Gault and Mr. Grinths, of Philadelphia, Mr. Robinson and Mr White, of Canada, spoke on the subject. The two latter hinted that if a reciprocity treaty was not soon effected Canada might adopt differential duties toward the United States.

A banquet given by the merchants of New York to the National Board of Trade took place at Delmonico's this evening. Among the prominent persons present besides the delegates to the Board of Trade were David M. Stone, Stewart L. Woodford and Peter Cooper.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, June 29, 1876.

River rose 8 inches and receded 5 inches since last night; now 9 feet 8 inches; will be rising tomorrow; partly cloudy. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Kate Walker, Memphis. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, June 22, 1876.

Maggie Smith, Henderson; Tom Jefferson, Nashville, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, noon; Kina, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, noon; Bowling Green to Bowling Green, 0.4 in; Sanawha, Pittsburgh to St. Louis; Arkansas Belle, Paducah; Nick Johnson, Rockport and return; E. M. Norton, St. Louis; Jed Hotchkiss, John L. Shields, Pittsburgh to St. Louis. Mercury 72 to 80; cloudy and hot. River fallen 1 foot, with 9 4-10 feet on the gauge. Business dull. The following is the Norton and Kanawha "exchanged" here: Exchange going back.

VICKSBURG, June 29, 1876.

The river rose one inch. Up—Genevieve. Arrived—City of Vicksburg.

NEW ORLEANS, June 29, 1876.

Arrived—John A. Scudder, St. Louis. Departures—Mollie Moore and Grand Lake, St. Louis. Light rain this evening and warm.

MEMPHIS, June 29, 1876.

River rose two inches and stands 21½ feet; clear during the day; mercury 92; indications of a storm to-night. Arrived—Shields, Cincinnati. Departed—Bismarck, last night St. Louis.

NASHVILLE, June 29, 1876.

River rising, with 8 feet on the shoals. Arrived—Celina, Barksville; Eddyville, Cairo.

LITTLE ROCK, June 29, 1876.

Weather cloudy and warm; River 7 feet 9 inches by the gauge.

CAIRO, June 29, 1876.

Arrived—Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis, 3 P. M.; Schenck, Cincinnati, 4 P. M.; Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis, 7 P. M. Departed—Latham, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Cons. Millar, Cincinnati, 3 P. M.; Brassford, Nashville, 3 P. M.; Belle of Shreveport, 4 P. M.; Hobbs, Ohio river. River 31 feet and rising. Weather cloudy; mercury 80.

CANNON,

POWDER, CAPS, PISTOLS,
BLUNDERB

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carriers will be supplied at once.

The probabilities for to-day are stationary or rising barometer, stationary temperature cloudy weather, and possibly light local rains.

Base Ball Notice.

At Union Park yesterday the Braddocks were defeated by the New Havens by a score of 7 to 1. The game between the Alleghenys and Philadelphia clubs was, owing to the rain, postponed until this afternoon.

Runaway and Lost Broncho.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a horse attached to a buggy in which was seated Mr. George Rife and a negro man, ran off on Sherman avenue, near North Diamond street, Allegheny. The negro jumped from the buggy, and alighting on his head, escaped with a few bruises. Mr. Rife also jumped from the buggy, and received a fracture of one of his legs. He was removed to his home, No. 58 Sherman avenue, Drs. Cole and Disher summoned, and the fracture reduced. The buggy was smashed.

Last Concert.

The heart-appealing and charming music of the German Military Band will speak for the helpless and mute animals by giving to-morrow (Saturday) evening, in the Germania Garden, in Allegheny, their last concert, for the benefit of the Allegheny County Humane Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The arrangement was not yet perfected last night, but we are assured it will be to-day, and that the concert will be the grandest of all given by the orchestra.

Hymeneal.

Quite a select company assembled last night at the residence of Mr. B. McCracken, No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny City, to witness the assumption of matrimonial bonds by his handsome and accomplished daughter, Miss Emma E. McCracken, and Mr. Joseph B. Boswell, one of the most trusted and valued employes of the well known firm of Joseph Horne & Co. The cards of invitation indicated nine o'clock as the hour for the marriage. All the guests had, of course, arrived previous to that, and promptly on time the score to be bride and groom were standing before the minister, the center of parlor attraction. The ceremony was performed in a most impressive manner by Rev. W. H. Gill, of the Central Presbyterian church, in accordance with the usage of his denomination. The last words spoken that made the happy twain an indivisible one, the guests surrounded them and the warm pressure of their hands and the sincere and hearty words of congratulation and encouragement extended them, manifested to better purpose than can be here expressed the cordiality and depth of feeling of friendship. The presents to the bride, among which was a handsome silver tea service, were numerous, rich, costly, and of that substantial character to make them serviceable for life. The supper, which was prepared under the supervision of the bride's mother, was a most superb exhibition of her culinary skill and taste, and the company were not tardy in doing it ample justice, thereby complimenting the worthy Mrs. McC. in a manner more effective than words. Mr. Boswell and his wife left at two o'clock this morning for a sojourn of several weeks in the East. They will, of course, include Centennial interests in their travels. That they may have a prosperous journey, a happy visit, and a safe return is the earnest wish of all their friends.

"AULD LANG SYNE."

Reviving Memories of the Camp and Field.

The sixth reunion of the Twenty eighth and One Hundredth and Forty-seventh Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers and Knapp's Battery was held at St. Stephen's Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, where fifteen years ago these organizations were mustered into the service of the nation. When these organizations were formed were raised for the independent regiment which Governor Geary was authorized to recruit just after the quota of three months men was filled. It took but a few days to complete so large a regiment as fifteen companies, and the three organizations above mentioned were the result.

The meeting was presided over by Col. Craig, who was elected to the Presidency, Captain Nicholson acting as Secretary. The latter gave an account of what he had done by way of writing the history of the organization, and requested the members to send to him all reliable data.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Ranch Church, where Consul Gen. Capp, this Chapman, of the Twenty-eighth, was recruited; the date of the meeting was fixed as the day in October when the battle of Bolivar Heights, 1861, was fought, the first engagement in which the troops took any part.

After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned to Belmont Mansion, where a banquet was served. The next meeting will be held in 1877, instead of 1880, as determined at the last annual meeting.

CLEARING THE CHANNEL.

Interesting Work on the Upper Ohio.

A few days since Capt. J. F. Drake wrote to Col. Merrill complaining that the work of the dredge boats at Hay's bar and White's *sidewash* very imperfect. In response, Col. Merrill wrote as follows:

U. S. ENGINEERS OFFICE, }
No. 82 West Third street, }
CINCINNATI, O., June 18, 1876.

Mr. J. F. Drake, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

SIR—Your letter of the 15th inst is received. I am greatly obliged for your attentions, and will take your cause for complaint number 1 at the earliest possible moment. It is very difficult to dredge clearly in a current, but of course it is the intention to leave no rocks in the way. Mr. Carpenter reported to me that he expected to re-examine his work at Hays', and as the dredges are now at White's, it is probable that this has already been done.

I would suggest that it will save time to send communications to Mr. Carpenter as well as to this office. I can assure you that nothing will be left undone to secure good work. I depend upon river men to give me their views and opinions freely and fully in regard to any work undertaken, and in general to keep me posted as to the result of their work.

In this connection I would request the Coal Exchange to indicate to me promptly where they desire work done during the coming season, and what kind of work they want. Your obedient servant,

T. R. MERRILL,
Major Engineers and Bvt. Col.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have received a report from the dredges and I find that they are now at Raccoon. I will have Mr. Carpenter report on the matter at once and take back the dredges if necessary.

CENTENNIAL MATTERS.

Slowness of Returns—The First Division Staff.

The arrangements for the demonstration for the Fourth are progressing favorably in all except the matter of receiving returns from collectors. They come in slowly. All collectors should remember that if they must make returns by Saturday night.

Major Gustav Schleiter, Chief Marshal of the First Division, composed of the city between the rivers, has appointed his staff as follows:

Col. Samuel Kilgore, Chief of Staff; Captain William Steinmeyer, Adjutant General.

Aids—Col. D. Armor, John M. Kennedy, D. C. Flecken, N. P. Reed, Major R. H. Easterens, Adolph Schade, G. C. Hess, A. W. Rook, Charles Magraw, W. Schoyer, R. P. Nevin, Charles F. Schwartz, Hon. Russell Errett, Adolph Greenberger, Major G. W. Harper, Captain Phelps, G. H. Kelley, Joseph F. Gazzam, W. E. Ewing, Gilbert Fellowes, William Koch, A. L. Murray, Joseph Morgenstern, Beverly Jones, Charles E. Spear, Otto Herron, R. W. Dimmler, Joseph G. Walter, Charles Burchfield, Joseph Abel, George Reinsman, W. T. Robb, Clarence Demuth, A. H. Meyer, George Oliphant, Jr., A. Auth Reiman, P. Graham Murphy, Captain P. Robbecker, Theo. Havicotte, James P. Johnson, George M. Wallace, Fred. Gley, Wm. Weeb, Nic Reiber, Thos. McCleary, Morton Sterrett, Charles Darragh, Will Jones, Umbstetter, Walfried Zang, Chas. Monteith, C. B. H. Weill, Samuel Fullerton, Charles Nahmacher, William Schroeder, John Lowry, W. J. Hieber, John Schmidt, A. McGrew, George Herron, William Henry, Henry Elkin, Gamble Weir, Robt. McCoy, Joseph Mitchell, F. W. Lindsey, Dr. M. A. Archbold, John Mellon, Thos. Parley, John Wilson, Henry Speer, John Wilson, A. W. Smith, W. J. Flinn, John S. Lambe, J. K. Lanahan, George Moore, Wm. Scott, Joseph Clark, John F. Moore, Robert Harper, Samuel Wade, Henry Robinson, Wm. Montgomery, Andrew Walker, Harry Thompson, John Marshall, Andrew Mitchelland, Henry Leisy, Charles Richardson, B. H. Lebert, A. B. Bihlman, Wm. Mashney, Maj. John Seiffarth, H. B. Wren, Major James McGregor, William Thompson, Wm. McConaughan, Robert Boyd, Jr., William McCandless, Robert J. Williamson, James Wells, James Bell, Joseph Oppenheimer, Austin Baylis, Connor, Hamlet Dr. John Roth, John G. The headquarters of the W. H. Hoch.

Fourth will be held at the division on the and Water streets, where all aids will report to Col. S. Kilgore. Aids will be required to appear on that day dressed in dark coat and pants, white vest, white gloves and black silk hat, wearing the rosettes on the left breast.

Harvin's Slocum and Crockeryware have always been the best value made.

Bargains in Dress Goods.

Plaid mohairs, plaid and striped delaines, barèges, grenadines and all summer dress goods greatly reduced in price at

J. Lyons',
No. 68 Market street.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

And jackets from $6 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

THE OPENING GUN.

First Grand Republican Rally of the Campaign.

The Meeting in the Allegheny Diamond Last Night—A Large Turnout of Voters—The Oldtime Enthusiasm Manifested—Speeches by Messrs. Hayes, Brown and Hamilton—A Hearty Endorsement of the Ticket.

The campaign was brilliantly opened by the Republicans last night with the mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond. The meeting was one of the largest ever assembled in the square, and it was noticeable that it was composed of the solid men of the rank and file of the party. The large attendance of thoughtful and intelligent voters was an earnest of the interest taken in the canvass, and an assurance that the best element of the party is coming to the front. Throughout there was an enthusiasm which frequently found vigorous expression, and at all times the remarks of the speakers received the most earnest and appreciative attention. As an opening rally it was a splendid success, and as a ratification meeting it gave the clearest indication that Hayes and Wheeler were entirely satisfactory to every Republican and would receive not only the votes of the party members, but of men of non-partisan feeling whose chief desire was a trustworthy ticket. The Republicans of Allegheny City did well, and they deserve to be congratulated upon their brilliant opening of the campaign in that section.

Organization.

About eight o'clock, after a few patriotic airs from the Callow Brass Band, the meeting was called to order by W. B. Rodgers, Esq., who announced the following list of officers:

President—J. C. Patterson.

Vice Presidents—Samuel B. Smith, James M. Hemphill, A. D. Smith, S. C. Grier, Jas. B. Orr, Harry McFall, John McDonald, Thomas McKenna, Samuel Hastings, Jas. McClier, Wm. Swindell, H. H. Voegtly, John Negraw, S. A. Purviance, C. Stefen, Jr., Alfred J. Priest, Wm. Peel, Jr., E. M. Blair, Captain J. F. A. Kreppe, Wm. Henry, W. C. Cook, W. L. Chalfant, R. Oppenheimer, Henry Warner, Jr., E. A. Meade, Geo. A. Cochran, Henry Irwin, Adam Stork, Lewis Peterson, Jr., G. Wettach, B. F. Pulpress, G. D. Wilhelm, George Mead, D. P. Jackson, Thomas Jones, George W. Day, Robert Lowry, Samuel Jones, Henry Keating, Peter Bolster, Joseph McNaugher, Fred. Lang, Charles H. Hartman, Wm. Bielstein, Jr., D. B. Oliver, John Langhorst, Walton Woolsey, Simon Drum, Charles Lingenfelter.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

The nominations were approved.

President Patterson upon coming forward said: Fellow citizens: We are assembled to-night to open the campaign of '76—the Centennial campaign of America—and to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, the candidates of the Republican party. I have no doubt that every Republican will endorse these nominations (applause), and that we all will do our duty during the campaign in working for their election, and in voting for them in November. Gentlemen, I do not propose, however, to trouble you with a speech, as we have an abundance of good material here to illicit for your entertainment. I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and will now introduce to you the gentleman chosen to talk to you to-night."

The Chairman then introduced the Republican candidate for Congress of the Twenty-third District,

COL. THOS. M. BAYNE.

Col. Bayne said he had expected Mr. Hampton to make the speech, but that gentleman had declined the honor of opening the campaign in Allegheny City, but would, however, address the meeting before its close. This large and enthusiastic meeting had assembled, he said, for the purpose of ratifying the work of the National Convention at Cincinnati, the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler as candidates of the Republican party for President and Vice President and the platform adopted by that convention. Like many others present, he said, his first choice was not secured at Cincinnati. His first choice and he knew that of many others present was James G. Blaine, of Maine, but he was defeated, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, had secured the nomination in a manner that was a credit to the support of all good men, against whom no word of reproach can be uttered; a man who has been highly honored by the people of his State, and who has never violated any trust imposed on him. A lawyer of ability and integrity, honest in every respect and a true and faithful adherent to the principles of the grand old Republican party. A man whom as a standard bearer in this the Centennial campaign of the nation all true Republicans in favor of honest Government can support and be proud of. Of the candidate for Vice President, it could be truly said that he was an honest man, well worthy of the great honor conferred on him by the Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Of the candidates nominated by the Democracy we have nothing to say personally. Governor Hayes, as a ratification meeting at his own home, had set an example which he hoped would be followed. It was his intention to follow the example, and conduct the canvass, so far as he was concerned, without indulging in asperity or personal abuse of the opposing candidates.

The Republican party and its platform favored the honest administration of the Government, economy, enforcement and execution of the laws, and the honest payment of the public debt. It also favors that in which every Pennsylvanian is interested, that which is to her labor and her and capitalists alike, protection to our industries and manufactories. The protection of our labor against aggression from foreign cheap labor, the protection of our capitalists who have their money invested in manufactures which give employment to our laborers, a protective tariff. Under Republican administration the Government has been enabled to pay the interest on the immense debt saddled upon it by the Democratic party who, it could not be denied, had forced the war for the preservation of the Union upon us. The conduct which the debt had been contracted; it had also paid, in addition to the interest, one hundred million dollars annually and if prolonged in power would pay it all in a few years. Our platform advocates a tariff for protection, while that of the Democracy favors only a tariff for revenue, which was a reduction on the price of every article manufactured in the States, and a consequent reduction in the price of the labor employed in its manufacture, with no corresponding reduction in the price of the necessaries of life. That the Democracy meant free trade by this resolution in their platform there can be no doubt, and in that St. Louis Convention, which was composed of two delegates from every Congressional district in the United States, there was not a man to lift up his voice to protest against that free trade resolution. Mr. Cochran, the present Representative in Congress from the Twenty-third District, was there, and Malcolm Hay, Esq., of Allegheny, but neither of them had a word to say in protection of the interests of the laboring men of this State and of this county.

Why, he asked, are the Democracy now in favor of free trade? Because they have Southern states at their back, and the south is in favor of free trade. It is from the south that the Democracy expects to receive the support that is to place the control of the government in its hands, and what would be the results if it should come into power? of which he said there was but little danger. The speaker then described what would likely follow such a calamity as the election of a Democratic President, and the placing of that party in power for a term of four years, one of which he said would be that the court of claims would be busy. We have in this government a department of claims for the adjudication and settlement of certain claims against the Government, among which are the claims for damages sustained during the rebellion. We all know that even under Republican rule dishonest claims may have been presented and many of them paid, but if the Democrats controlled the court every man who owned a slave before the war would present a claim for the loss of slaves and the Democracy would be compelled to pay them, and every rebel soldier who was wounded while trying to destroy the Government would be made a pensioner on the bounty of the Government, and the legislature of the North, had saved, and the money which, under Republican administration, would go toward the liquidation of the debt imposed by the Democracy, a burden weighing heavily and oppressively upon every man, rich and poor, in the county, who are taxed either directly or indirectly to pay it, would go into the pockets of those who fought our destruction and brought the debt upon us.

The watch-word of the Democracy was reform, and who have they put at the head of the ticket for a reformer? It is an old proverb that the greatest sinner always cries out the loudest against sin, and he believed it was upon that principle that the St. Louis reformers had nominated Mr. Tilden, who, it was only necessary to say, was a close and intimate friend of another noted Democratic reformer, Wm. M. Tweed, whom he stuck to until Tweed was arrested and about to be punished for his crimes, and then he deserted him and took up the cry of reform.

Col. Bayne continued at some length, and as the conclusion excused himself, saying he had but short notice of the meeting and had not time to prepare a speech for the occasion, as he would like to have done, concourse of people was well received by the vast once, and he was loudly applauded at the close.

The next speaker introduced was

HON. A. M. BROWN.

Major Brown said that Col. Bayne had made ample apology for lawyers, and it was not becoming for him to offer any excuse for appearing before the people of Allegheny city, where there was more genuine, true Republicanism than in any other district of the same area in the United States. The meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, as the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and also to ratify the platform apoyted by the Convention by which those gentlemen had been placed in nomination at Cincinnati.

[Just at this point there was a report from a cannon which was being fired by some of the enthusiastic Republicans on the opposite side of the Diamond, but which the Major thought was a Democratic gun in honor of the nominations in St. Louis, and he remarked that] our Democratic friends had better save their powder and not make any more smoke, as they were already lost in the Hayes of this campaign. He then referred to the history of the Republican party for the past sixteen years, during which time it had controlled the Government in a satisfactory manner. In this Centennial year of 1876 the people are called upon to select a ruler for the next four years and each party had pinned before the people its standard bearer, and made their declaration of principles in their respective platforms, and it was left for the intelligent yeomen of the country to choose which should serve them. As to the candidates he had but little to say, but he know that the Republicans had placed in nomination a man worthy of the support of every honest man who was in favor of an honest and faithful administration of the affairs of the Government. He knew enough to form an intelligent judgment of the candidates, and thought that Rutherford B. Hayes had as much true greatness as any other man named for the Presidency. The speaker here referred to the disappointment of the people of this locality and of the State generally at the defeat of James G. Blaine. He said he had been in favor of Mr. Blaine, and that if he belived any man had been unworthily foisted upon the party as a candidate for any office he would not support him, but he knew Mr. Hayes to be a competent and deserving man, fairly nominated, and in no way responsible for the defeat of Mr. Blaine who would himself, if his health was spared, lift up his mighty voice in his support. Mr. Hayes was a self made man, a man of great natural ability, honesty and integrity, one in whom the people might safely put their trust, and he did not believe there was a man on the ticket, which the Republicans of Allegheny county would be asked to vote, National, State, or local, who was not worthy of their suffrages

The speaker referred to the fact that there was corruption in the party, but that the party itself was competent to eradicate it and was doing it as fast as it could. The Democracy desired to hold the Republican party responsible for the sins of individuals, and because a few dishonest men were found in high places, forsooth the entire party was dishonest. Upon the same process of reasoning the Apostles were all traitors because one of the twelve betrayed his Lord. The Republican party was in favor of honest government, and would discover the rogues who come to as because we are strong, and punish them or drive them into the Democratic party where they rightfully belong. There was corruption in all parties in every country where there were political parties, and particularly in the dominant parties, as it was to them the dishonest men came, but the Republican party could and would get rid of them. There was nothing to be gained by going out of the party, for a man was no more honest out of it than in, and it was the duty of all true Republicans to remain within its fold and drive out the dishonest. Did a man become more honest he asked, when he left the ranks of the glorious old Republican party and stepped into the corrupt Democratic party.

Major Brown then fully an hour, and was listened to with marked attention from the beginning to the end of his address, being interrupted only by applause.

The Chair next introduced to the meeting

JOHN H. HAMPTON, ESQ.

Mr. Hampton said that he doubtless owed the audience an apology, for it had been so long since he had made a political speech that he had forgotten how to do it, and had rusted in his bones, and he could not help it; and he had now put on the harness, and would not take it off until the grand old Republican party had achieved another victory over the enemies which would be more glorious than it had been an old-time Whig, and when there was no use of being a Whig any longer he had fallen in with the glorious Republican party, which was born in Allegheny county. He was not seeking office, and never would, but he was willing at all times to lift up his voice in advocating the right, and when a political battle was to be fought he was ready to enlist in the ranks. The meeting had assembled to ratify not the men nominated at Cincinnati, but the principals they represented, and what had been done at Cincinnati. He had been there, and, including the newspaper men, knew how it was done. He did not go there to have men, as many of his hearers doubtless know, was sent to Hayes on a mule while there. He had gone there to support his old bosom friend and classmate, James G. Blaine, but Mr. Hayes had received the nomination fairly and honestly, and as he (Hampton) was concerned, and was entitled to and worth of the earnest support of every true Republican, and should have his to the close of the campaign. Then Mr. Blaine, who was without question, the choice of nine tenths of the Republicans of the State of Pennsylvania had been beaten out of the nomination. Mr. Hayes was in no way a party to the ground, and in a manner responsible for it, and should therefore not be made to suffer for the sins of others, nor did he believe that any person for whom the Republicans of this county would be asked to cast their votet had any connection with the fraudulent deal, and if any of them in any way responsible for it. Mr. Blaine had been "railed out" by the treasonable machinery of false friends in Pennsylvania, by men from whom he had a right to expect better treatment. The time and place to settle that matter, however, was not at Cincinnati. It is an old proverb of the Republicans of this State in the Convention at Cincinnati had misrepresented them it was the duty of the Republicans to see to it that they did not do it again. This was a matter which we could settle for ourselves, a fight in which the Democracy had no hand. We could not afford, he said, to jeopardize the success of the Republican ticket at this time, but after this fight was over and we had elected our candidates for President and Vice President and all the candidates on the ticket we could attend to that matter. The man who had sold out Mr. Blaine was none other than Donald Cameron, aided and assisted by Robert W. Mackey, who might be termed a Western man, as he represents the Western part of the State in the Convention, notwithstanding he had his residence in Philadelphia, and whenever the people of Allegheny county wanted to defeat the Stalwarts, after this campaign is over, if they will let me know, I will take off my coat, and aid them in every way I can.

The speaker then turned his attention to the platform adopted by the Convention, the most important plank in which he said was that relating to reform. The Republican party was a party of reform and always had been. It had worked more reform during the twenty years of its existence an the old Democratic party had done in the half century preceding this time. That reform in certain quarters were necessary was not disputed, but could the Democratic party accomplish it any better than the Republican party? Have we any evidence that they meant what they said when they cried reform? Was it not an empty sound, a false cry, a howl set up to catch votes and so gain what they had lost by abusing it? We were, he said, fully competent to reform ourselves, and did not want the Democrats to reform us. They have had control of one branch of the Government for two years, and what have they done? When they took possession at Washington they found a number of wounded soldiers, who had lost their limbs in support of the Government these Democrats were endeavoring to destroy, occupying positions in the several departments, and they commenced reform by turning them out, and putting rebel soldiers in their places, and if they obtain full control of the Government, you will be taxed to pay these same rebel soldiers pensions. They next set themselves to work to hunt up something upon which to fight this campaign and have spent not only the entire two years of the term in Congress, but a large share of the public funds to make capital upon which to elect a Democratic President, and as a consequence several departments of the Government have already succeeded for want of funds and others will have to suspend soon if something is not soon done to prevent it.

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Mr. Hampton was about to retire but was induced to proceed by the calls from the audience for him to "go on." He spoke for fully an hour, and his remarks were listened to with marked attention.

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20 shares Union Savings and Deposit Bank, Pittsburgh.
20 shares South Side Savings Bank.
Certificate of mortgage for $4,500 on 9 lots in Twenty-seventh ward, at same time will be sold.
10 shares German National Bank of Allegheny.
25 shares Allegheny National Bank.
12 " Exchange " "
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

American Chemical Writing Fluid.

Large discount to the trade.

A. H. BAUMAN,
General Agent, wholesale and retail, No. 106 Fourth avenue.

172 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Leiter's Caramel Parlor is the place to get rich Ice Cream. He supplies Picnics, Social Parties and Private Families with the best in the city.

BREVITIES.

The Democrats of this city manifest but little interest in their Presidential ticket.

Wilhelm Heygster and Ernest Tonnour have agreed to a Greco-Roman wrestling match for $1,000.

The residence of Mr. McMillan, No. 351 Webster avenue, was struck by lightning day before yesterday. But little damage was done.

Last night Hutchinson's battery fired a salute of one hundred guns on the Allegheny wharf in honor of the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks.

About twenty pupils of the Pennsylvania Blind Asylum passed through the city yesterday, *en route* to their homes in the West for a summer vacation.

Wm. Fleming was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing flowers systematically and by the wholesale from Penn avenue suburban residents. He awaits a hearing.

The Allegheny market will be held on next Monday afternoon instead of on Tuesday morning, so as to allow the butchers to turn out with the parade on Tuesday.

The members of the Finance Committee that are making collections for the Fourth of July celebration are requested to turn all funds over to the chairman this (Friday) evening.

A. J. Quest and Wm. Celis, charged with malicious mischief by Louis Celis, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday and were discharged, there being no evidence against them.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of George Garden, aged six years, drowned in the Monongahela river, opposite Marion Station, on Tuesday. Verdict of accidental drowning.

The Mayor yesterday sent to the Workhouse Tom Kelly, for six months; Jas. Hart (for striking a woman at Friendship Park) for three months, and Annie Reynolds, a vagrant, for two months.

The difficulty in the matter of wages existing between the puddlers and mill owners of Sharon during the last ten days, has been satisfactorily adjusted, and both the Westerman and Atlantic mills have started up.

The Franklin Literary Society, of the South Side, has elected the following officers: President, James Dalzell; Vice President, W. B. Stewarteon; Secretary, J. C. Baird; Treasurer, F. M. Gessner, and Librarian, J. L. King.

A brute of a teamster attempted to outrage a little girl at Bellevue on Wednesday. He was frightened off before accomplishing his designs. Yesterday a gentleman named Johnson horsewhipped the fiend from the village.

The gentlemen having in charge the arrangements for the ratification meeting at the Opera House on Saturday night, are in correspondence with eminent speakers and some of the best speakers in the country will address the meeting.

Suits have been entered before Alderman Milliken against eighty-three persons for selling oil barrels without having first cancelled the stamp. Similar suits have been commenced before Aldermen Partridge and Succop. The latter will get half of the penalty of $300 in each case.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western University, it was decided to erect an addition to the building on the corner of Monongahela and Street. The apparatus and library will be increased, additional professors obtained and the efficiency and facilities of the school otherwise increased.

Capt. T. H. Lapsley, of the Bessemer Steel Works at Braddocks (formerly of Conemaugh), reporting that Hutchinson's battery shall fire a salute at midnight on July 3d. He claimed that the word *shall* makes the law compelling it, and that no question of such appropriation can be made by law. The guns will boom however.

Last evening officer Atkinson succeeded in arresting a boy named Robert Dill, alias B. Graham, for whom the police have been looking since February 26th, on a charge of having stolen a pair of boots from C. Roeser's shoe store, on West Diamond street, Allegheny. He will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

The residence of James McKnight, Esq., on Western avenue, Allegheny, was robbed on Wednesday morning of a lot of jewelry. The thief was frightened away by Mr. McKnight who heard him operating, so that the articles taken only amounted in value to about $75. Twice before recently, the house has been entered and $400 worth of goods taken.

The entire corps of teachers in the Eighth ward, including the Principal, have been dropped by the Board of Directors, but for what reason could not be learned. One of the young ladies called upon a member of the Board and asked him why their services had been dispensed with. She was informed that the Board was not yet ready to answer her interrogatory.

While practicing the other evening, the Centennial four oared crew ran over a rock at the Glass House riffle, on the Ohio river, tearing about twenty feet of the bottom of the boat. It was the one in which the crew intended to row at Boston on the Fourth, and at the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia. Repairs are being made, and the boat may possibly reach Boston in time. The crew was to have started last night.

Run Over.

About five o'clock last evening a little six year old boy, named Flitch, was accidentally run over by one of Parks' lumber wagons, at the corner of Buena Vista and Robinson streets, Allegheny. The boy was seriously injured about the body and head, and fears are entertained of his recovery. He was removed to his home near by and Dr. Wilson summoned. The driver of the wagon was in no way to blame.

American Writing Fluid

has no superior in the world.

Dry Goods at Less Than Cost.

We have already stated that owing to his determination to close out his stock as soon as possible, in order to engage in other business, W. Wade Hampton is offering his entire stock of Dry Goods, consisting of nearly one hundred thousand dollars' worth, irrespective of cost, which means at about Lanahans' own prices. His stock is one of the largest and in all respects the best ever displayed in Western Pennsylvania. Housekeepers should not neglect this great opportunity to provide themselves with goods which they will save money by so doing. The store is at 172 and 174 Federal street, Allegheny City.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterrits, 377 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproul, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.

TFS.

Linen Percale Suits,

at low figures, at Horne's Retail, Penn street.

Linen and Percale Overskirts

and jackets, from $6 up, at Horne's, 197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Pianos, parties and private families supplied with the finest ice cream in the two cities, at Leiter's Caramel Parlor 173 Federal street, Allegheny.

Saw Dust.

For horse bedding and ice men, at Herr's Island Saw mill, Eighth ward, Allegheny City.

American Writing Ink

is used by schools, and is offered cheaper than any other reliable ink in the market.

A. H. BAUMAN,
106 Fourth avenue, General Agent.

1776. Wake Up! Wake Up!! 1876.

Celebrate the Centennial year by explosion of fire works. The cheapest in the city at

L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St. Between 4th and 3rd avenues.

Beautiful Summer Hats at Fleming & Ogievee's, 139 Wood street.

All who want anything in the hat line should call at once at the popular hat house of Fleming & Ogievee, 139 Wood street.

This house will be closed on the 4th of July, 1876.

Linen and Bobogo Traveling Dusters

at lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

Silk Sacques, shawls, Marseilles quilts and lace curtains selling at greatly reduced prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market street.

Support Home Industry

by using American writing fluid.

Fruitcakes.

at L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St., near 4th ave.

Prices Reduced

both in new work and repairing, at the new carriage works of C. West & Co., corner Duquesne Way and Evans alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets, fronting the Allegheny river.

Misses' Linen Dusters

At J. Horne & Co.'s Retail, Penn street.

The Ice Creams, Soda Water and Mead at Leiter's Caramel Parlor, 173 Federal street, Allegheny, is the finest in the two cities. Try them if you want to be happy.

Linen Percale Suits.

At low figures, at Horne's Retail Penn street.

Fourth of July.

Flags of all nations, Lanterns and decorating goods, in great variety at

L. T. YODER'S,
No. 51 Smithfield St.

Linen and Bobogo Traveling Dusters

At lowest prices, at J. Horne & Co.'s Retail.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Exercises Last Evening in the Third Presbyterian Church —The Degrees Conferred.

The commencement exercises of the Western University of the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, last evening, were witnessed by a large and fashionable audience. It was after eight o'clock when the graduating class, headed by the Chancellor, Faculty and Board of Trustees, entered the room and took up their respective positions, the former in the front seat between the aisles, and the latter upon the stage. The Great Western Band headed the procession, and furnished the music in the building.

Following was the order of exercises in the church:

Music.	Prayer.	Music.
Latin Salutatory		Geo. Henry Stengel.
Commercial Depression		Ross McCullough.
Fate of Reformers		Marshall Childs.
Historic Perspective	Music.	Charles Richard Matchett.
Man and Government		Oliver Herbert Farley.
Effort		Charles Jennings Phillips.
Philanthropy of Civilization	Music.	Thomas Dewels Wood.
Chinese Immigration		Thos. Wood Lloyd.
Valedictory		Thomas Harlan Baird Patterson.

Music.

Conferring of Degrees.

Benediction. Music.

*First honor in philosophy.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. D. R. Kerr, D. D. After a strain or two by the band the salutatorian, Mr. George Henry Stengel, delivered the address in Latin. It was marked by careful preparation, excellent sentiment, well chosen language and graceful delivery.

The address on commercial depression by Mr. Ross McCullough, was an excellent matter-of-fact review of the condition of the country. The speaker would be glad to welcome the time when a paper dollar will be equal to a dollar in gold, and the country's indebtedness funded in bonds bearing 3.65 per cent. interest. The oration on the "Fate of Reformers," had no reference to the so-called political "reformers," of the present day, but to the efforts and end of advanced thinkers in past time. A full acquaintance with the subject and eloquent language were characteristic of the address. Mr. C. R. Matchett's oration entitled "Historic Perspective," was marked by ease of delivery, grace of expression, and a thorough appreciation of the uses of metaphor. "Man and Government," by Mr. O. H. Farley, was a very fair effort, the speaker making no attempt to conceal paucity of ideas by floridness of language. Mr. C. J. Phillips' discourse on "Effort," was in the usual vein of abstract thoughts on that subject, the main idea being an exhortation to keep our minds fixed upon the attainment of the purest ideals, to secure the greatest results. Mr T. D. Wood, in "Philanthropy of Civilization," displayed excellent elocutionary abilities. Comparing the history of remoter generations with that of the nearer he found that philanthropy has much increased. Material benefit has reduced the frequency of wars, and personal interest has led the world as a whole to become more humane and less aggressive.

Mr. T. W. Lloyd's remarks on "Chinese Immigration" were very interesting. He reviewed the trouble arising from such immigration, and then advocated its prohibition, claiming that a nation has a right to adopt such measures as will advance its own interests, provided that it does not interfere with the rights of others. We have a right to say that the nations of the earth shall keep their scum into the lap of the United States. Without manufactures, the speaker said, China will never show much improvement. No strictly agricultural nation can ever obtain a high standing. Referring to the high prices of Chinese labor, he said it was a fallacy to suppose that a decrease in the cost of necessaries of life would increase prosperity; low wages correspondingly decrease prosperity. Concluding he said that if the Darwinian theory that the strong crush out the weak is correct, the Chinese face—unless means are taken to prevent it—might in their millions, may yet crowd the white race back into the Atlantic. He was greeted upon taking his seat with loud and continuous applause. The valedictory by Mr. T. H. B. Patterson, was above par, and met with fitting appreciation.

Of the two orations on the programme, for the degree of Master of Arts, but one was delivered. Mr. Joseph A. Dorf's oration on "Antiquity" for eloquence, elegance, and erudition without an appearance of pedantry was certainly the most complete that a delighted audience has for many years listened to. The others will have to suspend soon if something is not soon done to prevent it.

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THE ALLEGHENY HOMICIDE.

Some Believe the Murderer Yet at Large—A Groundless Rumor.

Nothing new was developed yesterday concerning the murder of August Coleman and the injury of Wm. Topham on Wednesday morning, in Allegheny. No arrests in addition to that of Smith Elkins have been made. He is still in custody, but opinion is becoming divided as to his guilt. He strenuously asserts his innocence and is sustained by others, among whom are some of the Pittsburgh detectives and ex-Chief Hague. They say the murderer has not yet been apprehended. Fire Marshal Livingston, who has been investigating the fire portion of the murder, reports a circumstance that may have been the incentive to that tragedy. Coleman, the dead butcher, purchased an ice chest some time since from Wm. Ackley, a Jackson street butcher, stating that he could not pay him at that time, but that he would get two thousand dollars from the Union Building and Loan Association about the first of July, or shortly before, and he would pay him then. It is not known whether Coleman drew the money, but the fact that he was to receive it may in some way have got to the ears of that person or persons of the deed which caused them to commit it, believing that he had drawn the money.

The connection by an afternoon paper of the name of "Shady" Patterson with this affair is pronounced by his friends wholly uncalled for and unnecessary, and they threaten to make it